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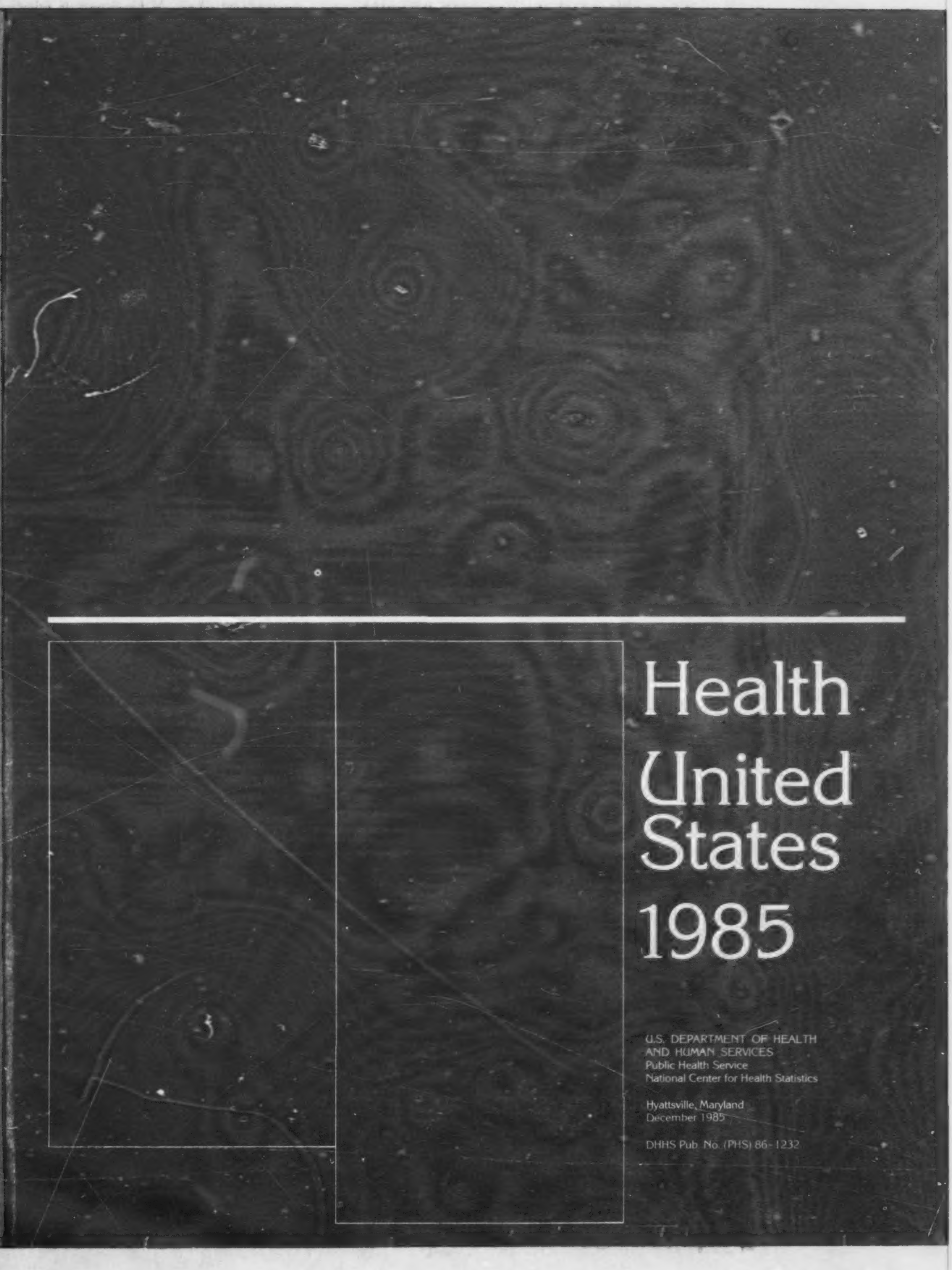

Health United States 1985

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
National Center for Health Statistics

Hyattsville, Maryland
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Preface

Health, United States, 1985 is the 10th annual report on the health status of the Nation submitted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the President and Congress of the United States in compliance with Section 308(a)(2) of the Public Health Service Act as amended. It presents statistics concerning recent trends in the health care sector. This report was compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health. The National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics served in a review capacity.

This report is divided into two parts. First, a chartbook on health status and health care utilization consists of 21 charts and accompanying text covering several topics of current interest in the health field. Second, 101 detailed statistical tables are organized around four major subject areas—health status and determinants, utilization of health resources, health care resources, and health care expenditures—with a guide to the detailed tables. There are also two appendixes, one that describes the data sources and a glossary. It is obviously not possible to cover all the important health issues facing the Nation in a limited number of charts and detailed tables. Instead, an attempt is made to provide a balanced complementary set of information. The detailed tables are designed to show continuing trends in health statistics. As a result, the major criterion used in selecting the detailed tables is the availability of comparable data over a period of several years. The tables, appearing in every volume of *Health, United States,* cover the same topics to enhance the use of this publication as a standard reference source. The charts, on the other hand, are selected to illustrate topics of general interest and importance from recent available data.

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Acknowledgments

Overall responsibility for planning and coordinating the content of this report rested with the Division of Analysis, National Center for Health Statistics, under the supervision of Diane M. Makuc, Joel C. Kleinman, and Jacob J. Feldman. The chartbook was prepared by Steven R. Machlin with assistance from Ilene B. Gottfried and Mitchell B. Pierre, Jr. The detailed tables were prepared by Margaret A. Cooke, Ilene B. Gottfried, Andrea N. Kopstein, Steven R. Machlin, and Rebecca A. Placek. Statistical assistance was coordinated by Rebecca A. Placek, assisted by Paula E. Harris and Mavis B. Prather. Production planning and coordination were managed by Madelyn A. Lane and Rebecca A. Placek with typing assistance from Jeanenne M. Barry.

Publications management and editorial review were provided by Rolfe W. Larson, Margot A. Brown, and John E. Mounts. Production was managed by Linda L. Bean, assisted by Annette F. Gaidurgis. Graphics were produced under the supervision of Stephen L. Sloan; the designer was Patricia A. Vaughan. Printing was coordinated by Naomi M. Forester.

Publication of this volume would not have been possible without the contributions of numerous staff members throughout the National Center for Health Statistics and several other agencies. These people gave generously of their time and knowledge, providing data from their surveys and programs; their cooperation and assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

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Highlights

Health Status and Determinants

◀ Life expectancy at birth for Americans reached a new high in 1983 of 74.6 years. White females had the longest life expectancy (78.7 years), followed by black females (73.6 years), white males (71.7 years), and black males (65.4 years).

◀ In 1983, both males and females of any age could expect to live longer than persons in the same age-sex group in 1950. However, increases in life expectancy for females have been larger than for males at all ages.

◀ On the average, men who turned 45 years of age in 1983 could expect to live to 74.7 years of age, an increase of 3.1 years since 1950. Life expectancy for women 45 years of age was 80.4 years, an increase of 4.6 years.

◀ American women who turned 65 years of age in 1983 could expect to live a total of nearly 83.6 years, whereas their male counterparts could expect to live a total of 79.5 years (increases since 1950 of 3.6 and 1.7 years, respectively).

◀ Although females have shown larger increases in life expectancy than males since 1950, this trend seems to have reversed in the mid-1970's. For example, between 1975 and 1983, the difference in life expectancy at birth between males and females declined from 7.8 to 7.0 years for white persons and from 8.9 to 8.2 years for black persons.

◀ The American infant mortality rate continues to decline, reaching 10.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1984 (provisional data). However, the rate of decline for the past 2 years appears to have slowed down. In addition, although the mortality rates for both black and white infants have improved each year, the black infant mortality rate remains almost twice as high as for white infants.

◀ After a period of annual increases during the 1970's, the percent of black mothers with early prenatal care declined from 62.7 in 1980 to 61.5 in 1982. However, the percent stayed the same in 1983, and quarterly data for 1983 suggest that the use of early prenatal care among black mothers may be rising again.

◀ In 1983, the overall fertility rate was 65.8 live births per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age. The fertility rate has remained at about this level since the mid-1970's.

◀ In 1983, the percent of births to teenage mothers was substantially higher for black, Puerto Rican, American Indian, and Mexican mothers (18–25 percent) than for Cuban and white mothers (9 and 12 percent). However, the percent of births to teenage mothers was lowest for Asian-Americans (1 percent for Chinese, 3 for Japanese, and 6 for Filipino mothers).

◀ The incidence of low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) in 1983 was more than twice as high for infants of black mothers as for white mothers (12.8 versus 5.7 percent). The percent of low-birth-weight infants was also higher for Puerto Rican (8.9) and Filipino (7.4) mothers than for white mothers.

◀ In 1980, the proportion of married mothers 20 years of age and over who smoked during pregnancy was 2½ times greater for those with less than 12 years education than for mothers with more than 12 years (40 versus 16 percent). Between 1967 and 1980, the percent of married mothers who smoked during pregnancy declined among all education groups, but at a faster rate for mothers with more education.

◀ Between 1970 and 1984, age-adjusted death rates declined by 28 percent for heart disease, the leading cause of death, and by 49 percent for stroke.

◀ In 1983, 38 percent of all deaths in the United States were attributable to heart disease. Death rates from heart disease vary substantially by sex and race, with higher rates among men and black persons. In 1983, the age-adjusted death rate from heart disease was 308.2 per 100,000 population for black males, 257.8 for white males, 191.5 for black females, and 126.7 for white females.

◀ Between 1950 and 1983, age-adjusted death rates for heart disease declined at a fairly constant and equal rate for both white and black females (almost 2 percent per year). Among men, however, heart disease mortality did not begin to decline until the late 1960's. Since then, the age-adjusted heart disease death rate has declined at nearly the same rate for white males as for females but at a slower rate for black males.

◀ Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the United States (following heart disease and cancer). Death rates for stroke are moderately higher for males than females but almost twice as high for black as for white persons. In 1983, the age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population from this disease were 64.2 for black males, 53.8 for black females, 35.2 for white males, and 29.6 for white females.

◀ Between 1950 and 1970, stroke mortality declined at a slightly faster pace for females than males (about 2 versus 1 percent annually). Since 1970, stroke mortality rates have declined much more rapidly and at similar rates for both sexes and races (about 5 percent per year).

◀ Death rates for lung cancer have increased steadily since 1950, a trend primarily attributable to the aging of cohorts with high percentages of smokers. In recent years, the rate of increase in lung cancer mortality has decelerated for males but not for females.

◀ In 1950 among women, the age-adjusted death rate for breast cancer was nearly five times higher than for lung cancer. However, the lung cancer rate has been approaching that for breast cancer; by 1983, the age-adjusted breast cancer rate was only 9 percent higher than for lung cancer. Furthermore, lung cancer has overtaken breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths among women 55–74 years of age.

◀ In 1965, more than one-half of adult males 20 years of age and over smoked cigarettes compared with only about one-third of adult females. However, since 1965 this sex differential has decreased substantially because smoking among males has declined at a much greater rate than among females. In 1983, about 35 percent of adult males and 30 percent of adult females were cigarette smokers.

◀ Although the prevalence of elevated blood pressure declined at a greater rate for black than for white persons during the 1970's, the proportion with this condition remains substantially larger among black persons. During 1976–80, the age-adjusted percent of persons 35–74 years of age with elevated blood pressure was

3[illegible] for black males versus 26 percent for white males. The corresponding differential for females was 33 versus 21 percent.

◄ The prevalence of overweight among black women is much higher than for any other race-sex group. During 1976–80, the difference between black and white women in the proportion overweight was largest in the 45–54 years of age group (61 percent for black versus 30 percent for white women).

◄ In both 1982 and 1983, about 65 percent of the United States population reported their health as excellent or very good. However, there were marked differences within the population according to race and income. Nearly 70 percent of white persons reported their health as excellent or very good compared with about 50 percent of black persons.

Utilization of Health Resources

◄ Between 1979 and 1983, short-stay hospital use as measured by days of care per 1,000 population declined by about 10 percent among males 15–44 years of age and females 15–64 years of age. Short-stay hospital use increased by about 3 percent among the elderly and by 6 percent among children under 15 years of age.

◄ Between 1979 and 1983, cardiac catheterization rates among persons 45–64 years of age increased 55 percent for men (from 5.6 to 8.7 per 1,000 population) and 67 percent for women (from 2.4 to 4.0 per 1,000). Among persons 65 years of age and over cardiac catheterization rates more than doubled for both men (from 2.9 to 7.2 per 1,000) and women (from 1.3 to 3.6 per 1,000).

◄ Between 1970 and 1983, the rate of lens extraction procedures performed in short-stay hospitals on persons 65 years of age and over rose from 8.0 to 18.3 per 1,000 population, more than a twofold increase. Women 65 years of age and over receive cataract surgery at a greater rate than men the same age (20.7 versus 14.7 per 1,000).

◄ In 1983, the implantation of an intraocular lens accompanied cataract surgery in 85 percent of all lens extraction procedures performed on the elderly in short-stay hospitals. This percent is substantially larger than in 1979, when only about one-third of these procedures included intraocular lens implantation.

◄ The number of computerized axial tomography (CAT scan) procedures performed on inpatients in non-Federal short-stay hospitals has risen more than fourfold between 1979 and 1983, and the rate of CAT scan use increased at a rapid and similar rate for all age groups.

◄ Between 1979 and 1983, age-adjusted rates of diagnostic ultrasound procedures among hospitalized persons tripled for both females (1.1 to 3.2 per 1,000 population) and males (0.8 to 2.4 per 1,000). The largest increases occurred among children under 15 years and women over 65 years.

◄ Historically, the Halsted radical mastectomy was the standard treatment for breast cancer patients. During 1971–73, more than 60 percent of patients under 65 years of age and 40 percent of patients 65 years and over with surgically treated breast cancer received radical mastectomy. However, during 1981–83, only about 5 percent of these patients received radical mastectomies. During the mid-1970's, the modified radical replaced the radical procedure as the most common type of mastectomy. During 1981–83, the use of partial mastectomies was still quite low (11 percent).

Health Care Resources

◄ The number of people employed in the health care industry grew by nearly 90 percent between 1970 and 1984 from 4.2 million to 7.9 million. In 1984, 1.4 million persons were employed in convalescent institutions, more than 2½ times the number of employees in 1970. The number of hospital employees increased 61 percent between 1970 and 1982 but has remained about the same between 1982 and 1984.

◄ Between 1970 and 1983, the number of registered nurses per 100,000 population increased by 63 percent, from 369 to 600, compared with a 35-percent increase in the physician-population ratio during this period (from 143 to 193).

◄ Substantial regional variation in the supply of health personnel persisted in 1983. Physician supply was greatest in the Northeast (243 per 100,000 population) and lowest in the South (165 per 100,000). Nursing supply was also greatest in the Northeast and lowest in the South (772 versus 477 per 100,000). However, there was little regional variation in the educational qualifications of registered nurses. In both the Northeast and South, 30 percent of nurses had baccalaureate or graduate degrees.

◄ In 1983, 3.1 million full-time equivalent employees worked in community hospitals, and 39 percent were nurses or ancillary nursing personnel. Registered nurses made up the largest share of hospital employees (698 thousand) followed by ancillary nursing personnel (294 thousand) and licensed practical nurses (230 thousand).

◄ Between 1971–72 and 1983–84, total enrollment in schools of allopathic medicine increased 54 percent and minority enrollment more than tripled. Hispanic enrollment quadrupled; Asian enrollment increased fivefold; American Indians experienced a sixfold increase; and black enrollment nearly doubled. In 1983–84, medical school enrollment was 67,327. Black students accounted for 6 percent of this total; 4 percent were Hispanic; 5 percent were Asian; and 0.4 percent were American Indian.

◄ In the academic year 1983–84, entering classes in the Nation's health professions schools continued to include increasing proportions of women. Females comprised about half of first-year classes in pharmacy and veterinary medicine, and between 25 and 33 percent of new enrollees at schools of dentistry, osteopathic medicine, optometry, and allopathic medicine were women.

◄ During 1983–84, the percent of female students entering medical school was higher among minority students than among white students. Among white entering students, 32 percent were female compared with 34 percent of Asian students and 46 percent of black students.

◄ In 1982, there were 55 nursing home beds per 1,000 population 65 years of age and over in the United States. The largest number of beds is in the West North Central division (82 per 1,000) and the smallest in the South Atlantic division (38 per 1,000). Hawaii, New Mexico, and Florida have especially low numbers of beds per 1,000 elderly population (19–24 per 1,000), and Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and South Dakota have particularly high bed rates (85–95 per 1,000).

Health Care Expenditures

◄ In 1984, health care expenditures in the United States totaled $387.4 billion, an average of $1,580 per person, and comprised 10.6 percent of the gross national product.

◄ Between 1983 and 1984, the medical care component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased at a rate of 6.2 percent compared with an overall inflation rate of 4.3 percent. All major medical care services and commodities increased at a substantially lower rate in 1983–84 than in previous years. Nevertheless, hospital services increased at twice the overall inflation rate.

◄ Hospital care expenditures continue to claim the largest share of health care dollars, accounting for 40.8 percent of health care expenditures in 1984. This represents a decline from 41.9 percent in 1983. Physician services, dentist services, and nursing home care accounted for 19.5 percent, 6.5 percent and 8.3 percent respectively.

◄ In 1984, national health expenditures increased by 9.1 percent, the lowest annual increase since the early 1960's. Increases in expenditures were particularly low for hospital care (6.1 percent) and government public health activities (5.6 percent). Expenditures for construction declined by 1.9 percent.

◄ Since the advent of the Medicare and Medicaid programs in the mid-1960's, the Federal Government's share of personal health care expenditures has increased from 10.1 percent in 1965 to 29.6 in 1984.

◄ In 1984, children and adults in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children comprised 72 percent of Medicaid recipients but accounted for only 25 percent of expenditures. The aged, the blind, and the disabled accounted for 29 percent of recipients and 72 percent of expenditures.

◄ Medicare enrollment by the aged increased from 19.5 million in 1967 to 27.1 million in 1983. Enrollment by those 85 years and older more than doubled in the same period from 1.3 to 2.7 million. Among the aged, reimbursements per enrollee were higher for white enrollees than for other enrollees in 1967. By 1983, the reverse was true.

◄ During the period 1978–83, aged Medicare enrollees in the Pacific Region had the highest supplementary medical insurance benefit payments per enrollee ($758 in 1983 compared with the United States average of $589). The East North Central, Pacific, Middle Atlantic, and New England Regions had the highest hospital insurance benefit payments in 1983 (about $1,400 per enrollee compared with a United States average of $1,324). The high hospital insurance benefit payments in the Pacific Region can be attributed to high hospital charges per day, whereas those in the other regions are related to long lengths of hospital stay.

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Introduction

The 21 figures in this chartbook convey selected trends in four broad areas of interest in the health field: mortality, natality, heart disease risk factors, and use of operations and procedures. The highlights accompanying the charts elaborate on significant points of interest in the data.

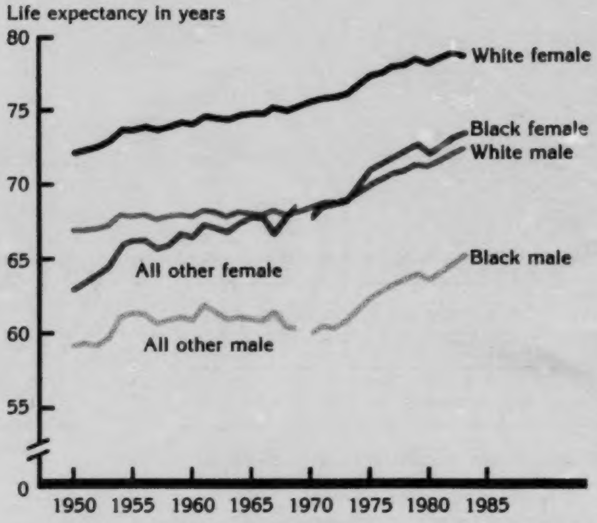
The mortality data in figures 1–8 illustrate trends from 1950 to 1983 in life expectancy (figures 1 and 2); infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality (figures 3 and 4); heart disease mortality (figure 5); stroke mortality (figure 6); and cancer mortality for selected sites (figures 7 and 8). These figures are presented by race and/or sex because levels and trends in mortality vary substantially according to these variables. Data in figures 5–8 are age adjusted (see Appendix II for details on age adjustment). Mortality data are shown for the white population for the entire period from 1950 to 1983; however, national mortality data are not readily available for the black population before the late 1960's (except for infant mortality). Therefore, trends prior to the late 1960's are shown for all races other than white (more than 90 percent of this group was black). Unfortunately, national mortality trends for other race and ethnic groups are not currently available.

The second section (figures 9–12) discusses selected issues relating to pregnancy and childbirth. Figures 9–11 illustrate current differences among nine race and ethnic groups in the proportion of teenage mothers, the percent of mothers with early prenatal care, and the percent of low-birth-weight infants, respectively. These data are presented according to race or ethnicity of the mother (natality data in the detailed tables are presented according to race of child). Figure 12 depicts changes between 1967 and 1980 in the proportion of mothers smoking during pregnancy, an important risk factor for low birth weight.

The next section (figures 13–16) presents data on modifiable risk factors associated with coronary heart disease, the leading cause of death in the United States. Cigarette smoking, high blood pressure, and elevated serum cholesterol are the most clearly established of these factors. Other risk factors include obesity, diabetes, and physical inactivity. Figures 13–16 show variation by race and sex in the prevalence of four of these risk factors: smoking, elevated blood pressure, overweight, and elevated serum cholesterol. Trend data are shown for smoking and elevated blood pressure because the prevalence of these risk factors has changed substantially over the past several years. The age adjustment procedure used for figures 13–15 is described in Appendix II.

Data in figures 17–21 show trends in hospital utilization for three selected operations and procedures: surgical treatment of breast cancer (figures 17 and 18), cataract surgery among the elderly (figures 19 and 20), and computerized axial tomography (CAT) scans (figure 21). These techniques are examples of areas where substantial changes in treatment and technology have occurred.

Figure 1. Life expectancy at birth, according to race and sex: United States, 1950-83



NOTE: Life expectancy is shown for the black population for 1970-83. Data are shown for all races other than white for 1950-69. However, black persons accounted for more than 90 percent of this population during this period.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Mortality

Life Expectancy at Birth

▲ Historically, there have been marked differences in life expectancy at birth for Americans by sex and race; females tend to live longer than males and white persons live longer than black persons. Consequently, in 1983 white females had the longest expected lifespan (78.7 years) and black males had the shortest (65.4 years).

▲ Increases in life expectancy were larger between 1970 and 1983 than between 1950 and 1970. The more recent increases were primarily a result of decreases in mortality among the middle-aged (45–64 years of age) and elderly populations (65–84 years of age).

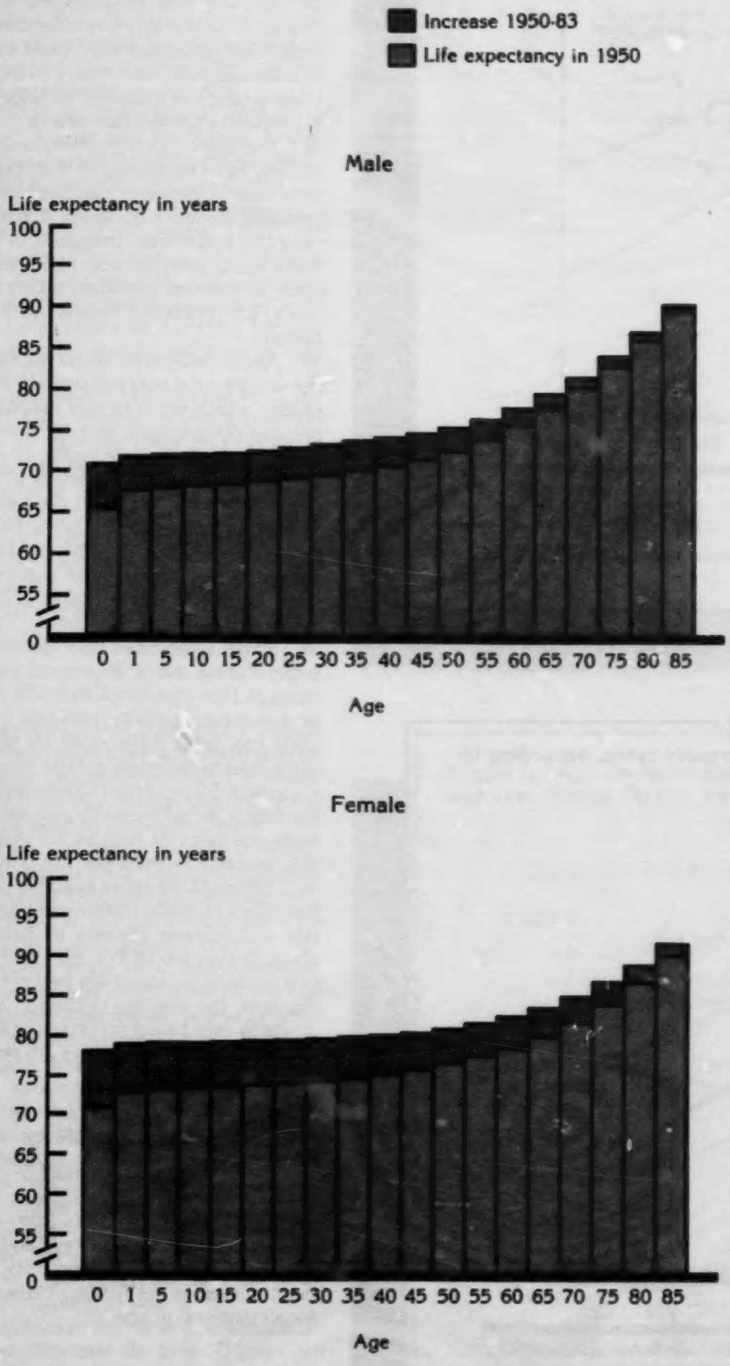
▲ Improvements in life expectancy at birth have occurred for all race-sex groups. However, the amount of improvement varied substantially among these groups. Between 1950 and 1983, life expectancy increased 5.2 years for white males, 6.5 years for black males, 6.5 years for white females, and 10.9 years for black females.

▲ A reversal of the rankings for life expectancy at birth has occurred among black females and white males. Prior to 1970, black females had a shorter life expectancy than white males. However, by 1983 life expectancy for black females exceeded that for white males by 1.9 years (73.6 versus 71.7).

▲ The racial disparity in life expectancy declined between 1970 and 1983, but the decline was greater for females than for males (2.2 versus 1.7 years) because declines in mortality were largest among black females. In 1983, white females could expect to live about 5 years longer than black females, and life expectancy for white males exceeded that for black males by 6.3 years.

▲ The sex differential in life expectancy at birth is larger than the race differential. Between 1950 and 1975 the difference in life expectancy between males and females increased from 5.7 to 7.8 years for white persons, and from 3.8 to 8.9 years for black persons. Since 1975 the sex differential has declined slightly for both races; in 1983 white females could expect to live 7.0 years longer than white males and life expectancy for black females was 8.2 years longer than for black males.

Figure 2. Life expectancy in 1950 and 1983 and increase in life expectancy between 1950 and 1983, according to sex and age: United States



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Life Expectancy by Age

◄ In 1983, both males and females of any age could expect to live longer than persons in the same age-sex group in 1950. However, increases in life expectancy for females have been larger than for males at all ages.

◄ Between 1950 and 1983, life expectancy at birth increased for females by 7.0 years (from 71.1 to 78.1 years) and by 5.4 years for males (from 65.6 to 71.0 years).

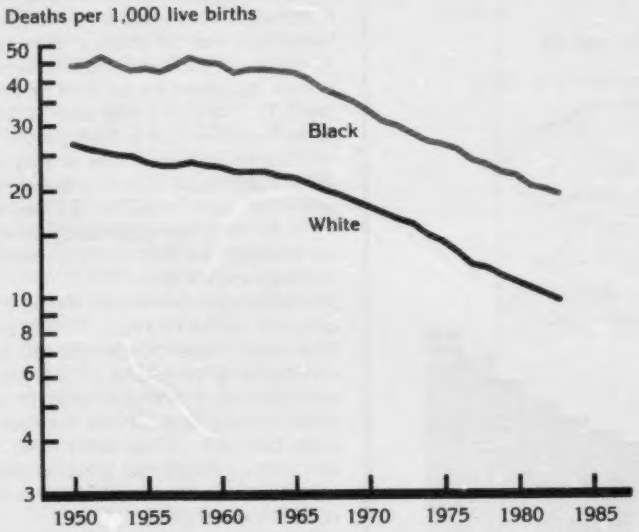
◄ On the average, males who turned age 45 in 1983 could expect to live to be 74.7 years old, an increase of 3.1 years since 1950. In 1983, life expectancy for 45-year-old females was 80.4 years, an increase of 4.6 years since 1950.

◄ American women who turned 65 years of age in 1983 could expect to live a total of 83.6 years, whereas their male counterparts can expect to live a total of 79.5 years. Life expectancy for females 65 years of age has risen steadily since 1950, increasing 3.6 years by 1983. On the other hand, life expectancy for 65-year-old males increased by only 1.7 years (most of this increase has occurred since 1970).

◄ Life expectancy has also increased for very old persons. Since 1950, the average remaining years of life increased by 0.7 for males and by 1.6 years for females 85 years of age. Consequently, in 1983 the total life expectancy for 85-year-old males was 90.2 years, and females of this age had a life expectancy of 91.6 years.

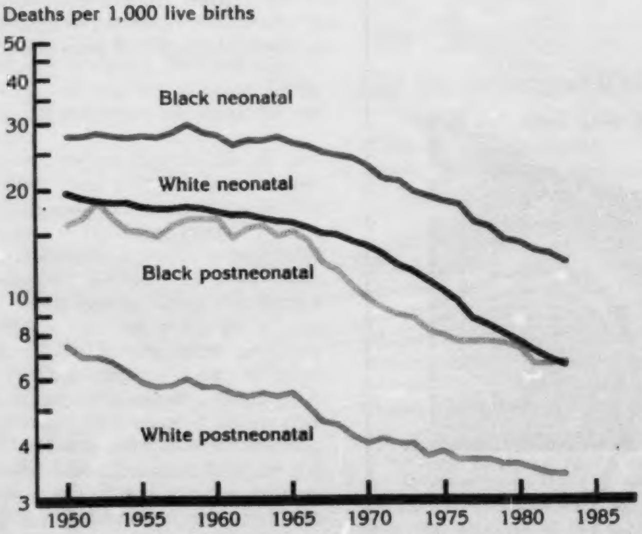
◄ Life expectancy figures represent the average for a particular group, but many factors have an impact on life expectancy for a particular individual. For example, the 1979 Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health states that males 30–40 years of age who smoke more than 40 cigarettes per day lose an average of 8 years of life.

Figure 3. Infant mortality rates, according to race: United States, 1950-83



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Figure 4. Neonatal and postneonatal mortality rates, according to race: United States, 1950-83



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Infant Mortality

◄ Following a plateau that lasted from the mid-1950's to the mid-1960's, the infant mortality rate declined steadily between 1965 and 1983 for both white and black infants. This decline may be attributed to several factors including improved socioeconomic conditions, better nutrition, wider availability of prenatal care, and advances in medical science (such as lifesaving technology used in neonatal intensive care units).

◄ The black infant mortality rate has historically been much higher than the rate for white infants. Between 1965 and 1983 infant mortality declined by about 4 percent annually for both races. Therefore, in 1983 the black infant mortality rate remained almost twice as high as the white infant mortality rate (19.2 versus 9.7 deaths per 1,000 live births).

◄ About two-thirds of all infant deaths occur during the neonatal period (first month of life), a time when factors associated with prenatal development, heredity, and the birth process exert their strongest effects. The average annual rate of decline in neonatal mortality between 1965 and 1983 was slightly greater for white than for black infants (5.0 versus 4.1 percent). In 1983, the black neonatal mortality rate was 94 percent higher than the rate for white infants (12.4 versus 6.4 deaths per 1,000 live births).

◄ Racial differences have generally been larger during the postneonatal period (2d through 12th months of life). The decline in postneonatal mortality between 1965 and 1983 has been more rapid for black than white infants (average annual decreases of 4.4 versus 2.8 percent). Nonetheless, in 1983 the postneonatal mortality rate for black infants was twice as high as for white infants (6.8 versus 3.3 deaths per 1,000 live births).

◄ Although the latest available data show that infant mortality continues to decline, the rate of decrease appears to have slowed down. During the 1970's, the infant mortality rate declined by about 4½ percent per year. However, the average decline in the infant mortality rate based on provisional data for July 1982 to June 1985 was 2.6 percent per year.

Heart Disease Mortality

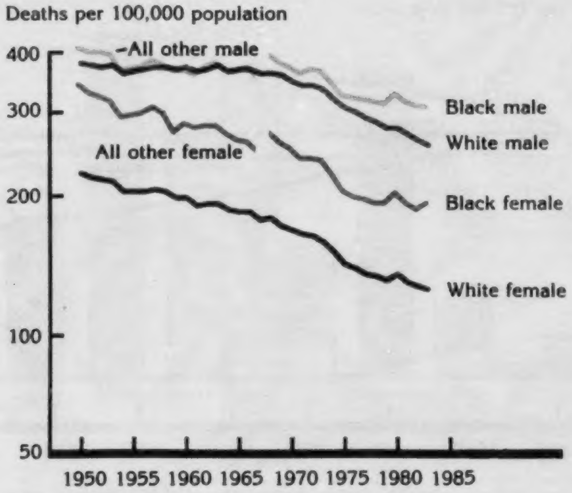
► In 1983, 38 percent of all deaths in the United States were attributable to heart disease. Although death rates from heart disease vary substantially by race and sex (with higher rates among men and black persons), heart disease is the leading cause of death for all race-sex groups.

- Between 1950 and 1983, age-adjusted death rates for heart disease declined at a fairly constant and equal rate for both white and black females (almost 2 percent per year). However, heart disease mortality did not begin to decline substantially for males until the late 1960's. Since then, heart disease mortality has declined for white males at nearly the same rate as for females but at a slightly slower rate for black males.
- In 1983, the age-adjusted death rate from heart disease was 20 percent higher for black males than for white males (308.2 versus 257.8 per 100,000 population) but was 51 percent higher for black females than white females (191.5 versus 126.7 per 100,000). Sex differences in heart disease mortality are even larger. In 1983, the age-adjusted death rate was more than twice as high for white males as for white females and 61 percent higher for black males than black females.
- One probable contributing factor to the decline in heart disease mortality over the past two decades has been an increase in the control of hypertension, a major risk factor for heart disease. Other factors that may be related to the decline include greater availability of coronary care units, advanced surgical and medical treatment of coronary heart disease, and changes in personal health behaviors (for example, decreased smoking, modified eating habits, increased exercise).

Stroke Mortality

- Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the United States (following heart disease and cancer). However, in 1983 the overall death rate from this disease was only about one-fifth as large as for heart disease.
- Among the major causes of death, stroke has shown the largest decrease since 1950. Between 1950 and 1970, stroke mortality declined at a slightly faster pace for females than males (about 2 versus 1 percent annually). Since 1970, stroke mortality rates have declined much more rapidly and at fairly similar rates for all race-sex groups (about 5 percent per year).
- In 1983, the range in age-adjusted death rates for stroke was about twofold among the four race-sex groups (29.6 per 100,000 for white females versus 64.2 for black males). Rates for stroke are moderately higher for males than females, but almost twice as high for black as for white persons. This large race differential can be explained in part by higher blood pressure levels among the black population, which is an important risk factor for cerebrovascular disease.
- Reasons for the dramatic decline in stroke mortality over the past 30 years are not fully understood. Part of the decline may be attributable to better control of hypertension. Better diagnosis and improved management and rehabilitation of stroke victims may also be related factors.

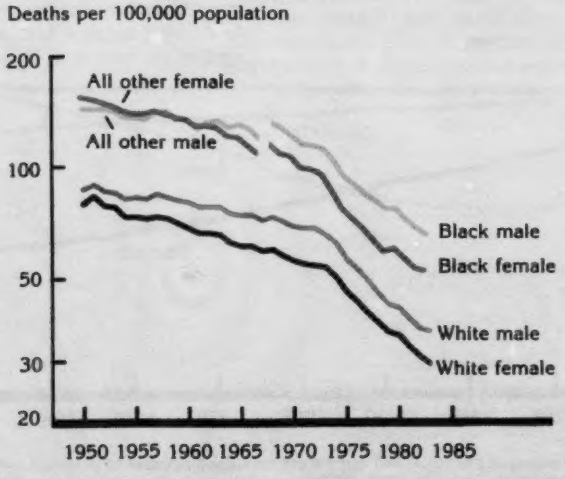
Figure 5. Age-adjusted death rates for heart disease, according to race and sex: United States, 1950-83



NOTE: Age-adjusted death rates for the black population are shown for 1968-83. Data are shown for all races other than white for 1950-67. However, black persons accounted for more than 90 percent of this population during this period.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

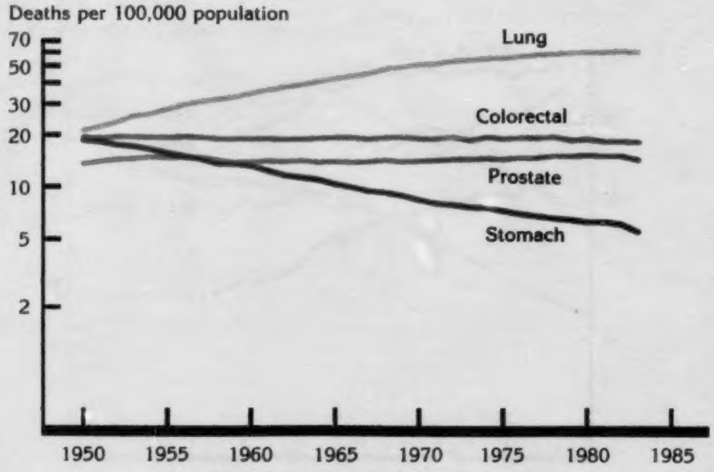
Figure 6. Age-adjusted death rates for stroke, according to race and sex: United States, 1950-83



NOTE: Age-adjusted death rates for the black population are shown for 1968-83. Data are shown for all races other than white for 1950-67. However, black persons accounted for more than 90 percent of this population during this period.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

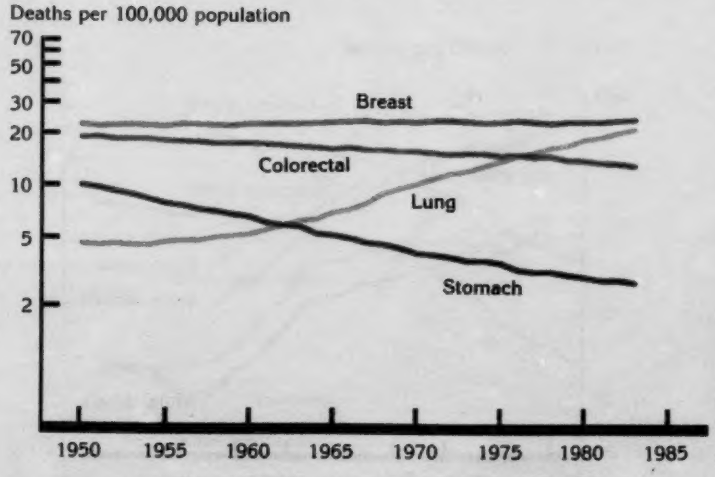
Figure 7. Age-adjusted death rates for lung, prostate, colorectal, and stomach cancer among males: United States, 1950-83



NOTE: Cancers of colon and rectum are combined because of potential overlap in the classification system. In 1983, 84 percent of these deaths were coded as colon cancer. The trend line for lung cancer includes deaths from all cancers of the respiratory system, of which 96 percent were attributable to lung cancer in 1983.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Figure 8. Age-adjusted death rates for lung, breast, colorectal, and stomach cancer among females: United States, 1950-83



NOTE: Cancers of the colon and rectum are combined because of potential overlap in the classification system. In 1983, 84 percent of these deaths were coded as colon cancer. The trend line for lung cancer includes deaths for all cancers of the respiratory system, of which 96 percent were attributable to lung cancer in 1983.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Cancer Mortality Among Males

◄ Lung cancer is the only major cause of cancer deaths that has been increasing steadily since 1950. This dramatic rise is primarily attributable to the aging of cohorts with a high percentage of smokers.

◄ The average annual rate of increase in the age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer among males was much slower between 1970 and 1983 than between 1950 and 1970 (1.3 versus 4.4 percent). In addition, between 1970 and 1983 lung cancer mortality declined among males under 45 years of age.

◄ Mortality among males from colorectal cancer and cancer of the prostate remained stable between 1950 and 1983. In 1983, the age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer was more than three times as large as for colorectal cancer, and the rate for colorectal cancer exceeded that for cancer of the prostate by 22 percent.

◄ Mortality from cancer of the prostate is especially high among older males. Although the overall age-adjusted death rate for prostate cancer is lower than for lung and colorectal cancers, the death rate for this disease exceeds that for colorectal cancer in the 75 years and over age group. Also, prostate cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths among males 85 years and over.

◄ In 1950, the age-adjusted death rate for cancer of the stomach was nearly as high as for lung and colorectal cancers. However, stomach cancer mortality has been declining steadily and is no longer one of the major sites of cancer mortality for males. Reasons for the decline are not completely understood. More extensive use of refrigeration, which reduced the need for some other methods of food preservation and increased year-round access to fresh fruits and vegetables, may be partly responsible for the reduced rates.

◄ Black males have higher mortality rates than white males for many types of cancer. For example, in 1983 the age-adjusted mortality rates for cancers of the stomach and prostate were more than twice as high among black males. However, this differential was much smaller for colorectal cancer (about 7 percent).

◄ Lung cancer has been increasing more rapidly among black males than white males. During the 1950's, lung cancer mortality was lower among black males than among white males. However, by 1983 the age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer was 44 percent higher among black males.

Cancer Mortality Among Females

◄ In 1950, breast cancer was the leading cause of cancer deaths among women and colorectal cancer was the second leading cause. Between 1950 and 1983, the age-adjusted death rate for breast cancer remained stable, and the rate for colorectal cancer declined by about 1 percent annually.

◄ The death rate for lung cancer among females has risen very rapidly between 1960 and 1983 (6.2 percent average annual increase). This rise is attributable to the aging of cohorts with a high prevalence of cigarette smoking. Unlike the trend for males, this rate of increase has not decelerated in recent years.

◄ In 1950, the age-adjusted death rate for breast cancer was nearly five times higher than for lung cancer. However, the lung cancer rate has been approaching that for breast cancer; by 1983 the age-adjusted death rate for breast cancer was only 9 percent higher than for lung cancer. Furthermore, lung cancer has overtaken breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths among women 55–74 years of age.

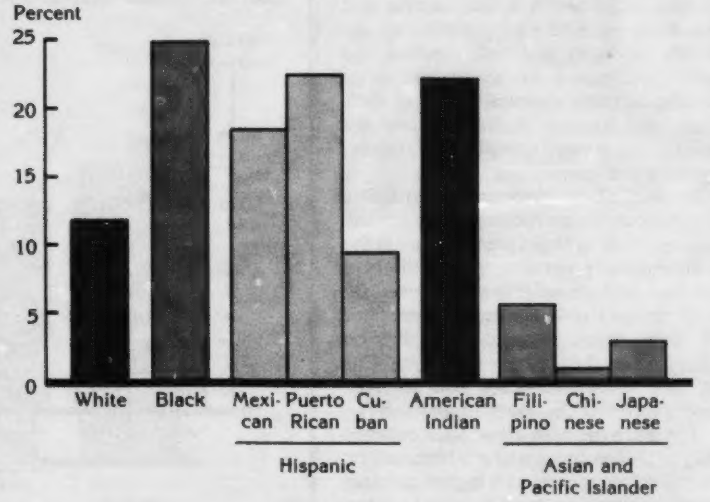
◄ The age-adjusted mortality rate for lung cancer surpassed that for colorectal cancer for the first time in the late 1970's. By 1983 the rate for colorectal cancer was 39 percent lower than for lung cancer. However, colorectal cancer is the leading category of cancer mortality among women 75 years of age and over.

◄ Stomach cancer mortality among females has decreased rapidly since 1950 (at about the same rate as for males). Reasons for this decline are not completely understood. More extensive use of refrigeration, which reduced the need for some other methods of food preservation and increased year-round access to fresh fruits and vegetables, may be partly responsible for the reduced rates.

◄ Females have substantially lower cancer mortality rates than males for all major sites (except breast). For example, in 1983 the age-adjusted death rate for males was nearly three times higher for lung cancer, twice as high for stomach cancer, and 40 percent higher for colorectal cancer.

◄ For most sites, race differentials for the leading sites of cancer mortality are smaller for females than males. In 1983, death rates from breast cancer and lung cancer were similar for white and black women. However, the age-adjusted death rates for cancer of the stomach and colorectal cancer were higher for black females than white females (by 96 and 21 percent, respectively).

Figure 9. Percent of births to teenage mothers, according to race and ethnicity of mother: United States, 1983



NOTE: Data are available on race of mother from all States, but data on Hispanic origin of mother are available from only 23 States. However, approximately 90 percent of all births to Hispanic mothers occur to residents of these 23 States.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Natality

Teenage Births

▲ Teenage pregnancy has important implications for both the mother and infant. Teenage mothers are more likely to be unmarried, have lower educational attainment, less prenatal care, and a larger percent of low-birth-weight infants than mothers in their twenties.

▲ In 1983, very high percents of black, Puerto Rican, American Indian, and Mexican infants were born to teenage mothers (25, 22, 22, and 18 percent, respectively).

▲ In 1983, the percent of births to teenage mothers was 12 percent for white mothers and 9 percent for Cuban mothers. However, this percent was much lower for Asian-Americans. Only 1 percent of Chinese, 3 percent of Japanese, and 6 percent of Filipino infants were born to teenage mothers.

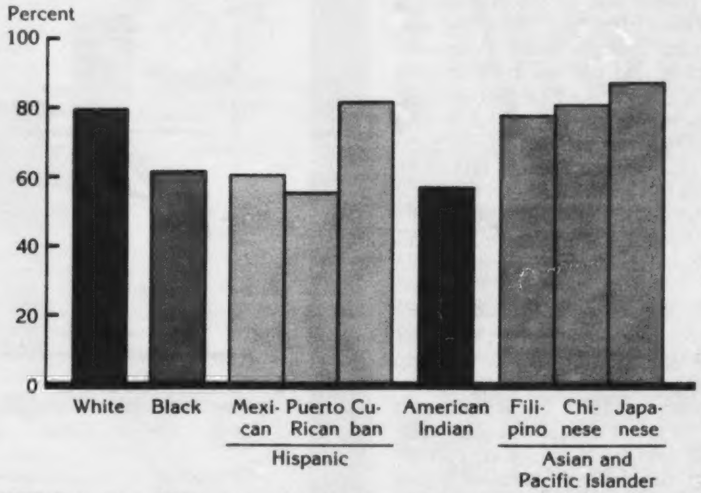
Prenatal Care

► Prenatal care beginning early in pregnancy and continuing on a regular basis is important to the health of both mother and infant. Early prenatal care provides an opportunity to detect and treat medical and obstetric problems and to advise the mother regarding nutrition, cigarette smoking, alcohol use, and hygiene. High-quality prenatal care can help prevent complications during pregnancy and labor.

► In 1983, black, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and American Indian mothers were considerably less likely to begin prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy than mothers of other race and ethnic groups. Between 55 and 61 percent of these mothers received early care versus 77 percent of Filipino mothers, around 80 percent of white, Chinese, and Cuban mothers, and an even greater percent of Japanese mothers (87).

► There is a negative association between timing of prenatal care and low birth weight; race and ethnic groups with higher percents of early prenatal care tend to have lower incidences of low birth weight (and vice versa). However, the Mexican and American Indian groups do not fit this pattern. In 1983, these mothers had relatively small proportions of low-birth-weight infants, even though they tended to start prenatal care later than mothers in many other race and ethnic groups.

Figure 10. Percent of mothers beginning prenatal care during the 1st trimester of pregnancy, according to race and ethnicity of mother: United States, 1983



NOTE: Data are available on race of mother from all States, but data on Hispanic origin of mother are available from only 23 States. However, approximately 90 percent of all births to Hispanic mothers occur to residents of these 23 States.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Low Birth Weight

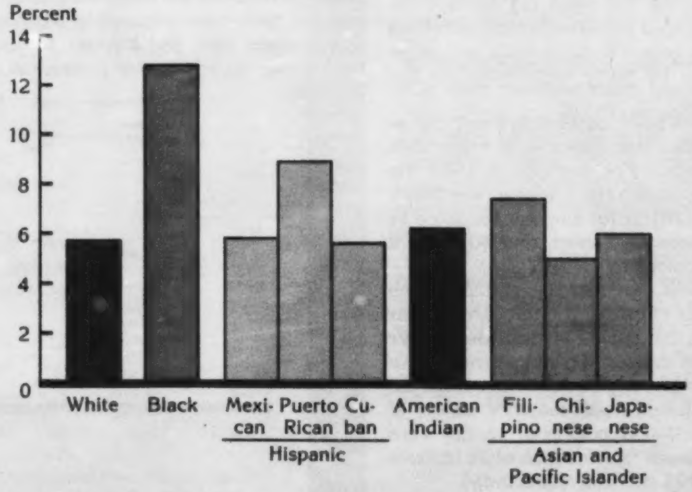
► Duration of pregnancy and intrauterine growth are major determinants of infant mortality and morbidity. Both these factors are reflected in an infant's birth weight. The lower the birth weight, the greater are the chances of death, serious congenital anomalies, or other severe impairments.

► In 1983, the incidence of low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) was more than twice as high for infants of black mothers as for white mothers (12.8 versus 5.7 percent). The percent of low-birth-weight infants was also higher for Puerto Rican (8.9) and Filipino (7.4) mothers than for white mothers.

► In 1983, about 6 percent of white, Mexican, Cuban, American Indian, and Japanese mothers had low-birth-weight infants. The incidence of low birth weight is smaller than expected for Mexicans and American Indians given that mothers in these groups tend to have less education, income, and prenatal care (factors associated with low birth weight) than white, Cuban, or Japanese mothers.

► Among the major race and ethnic groups in the United States, the incidence of low-birth-weight infants is smallest for Chinese mothers (5.0 percent in 1983). This low incidence cannot be completely explained by the more favorable maternal characteristics among Chinese mothers such as age, parity, education, and month prenatal care began.

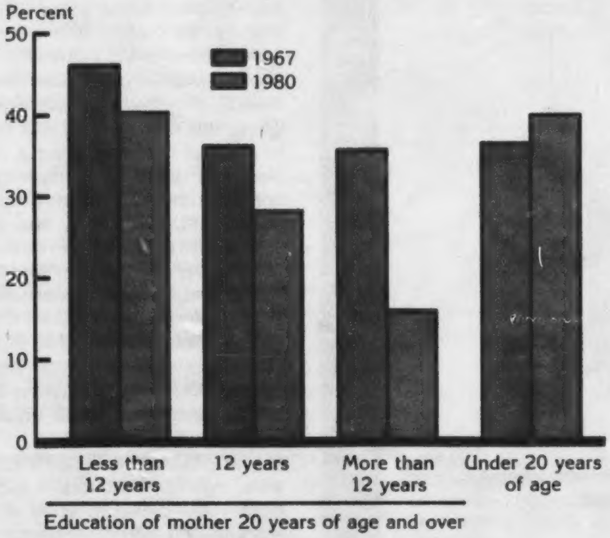
Figure 11. Percent of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth, according to race and ethnicity of mother: United States, 1983



NOTE: Data are available on race of mother from all States, but data on Hispanic origin of mother are available from only 23 States. However, approximately 90 percent of all births to Hispanic mothers occur to residents of these 23 States.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Figure 12. Percent of married mothers who smoked during pregnancy, according to age and education: United States, 1967 and 1980



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics, National Natality Survey.

Smoking During Pregnancy

▲ Smoking during pregnancy is an important risk factor for low birth weight. The incidence of low birth weight increases steadily with the number of cigarettes smoked per day. For example, pregnant women who smoke more than 10 cigarettes a day are more than twice as likely to have low-birth-weight babies as mothers who do not smoke.

▲ National data on smoking during pregnancy are currently available only for married mothers. However, studies of smaller populations in specific States suggest that smoking among unmarried mothers is considerably higher than among married mothers.

Mothers 20 years of age and over

▲ In 1980, the proportion of married mothers 20 years of age and over who smoked during pregnancy decreased with increasing education (40 percent for those with less than 12 years, 28 percent for those with 12 years, and 16 percent for mothers with more than 12 years of education). The relationship between education and smoking during pregnancy was much stronger in 1980 than in 1967 when smoking was more prevalent.

▲ Between 1967 and 1980 the percent of married mothers who smoked during pregnancy declined among all education groups, but at the fastest rate for mothers with more than 12 years of education. Over this period, the proportion of these mothers who smoked during pregnancy declined by more than half (from 36 to 16 percent).

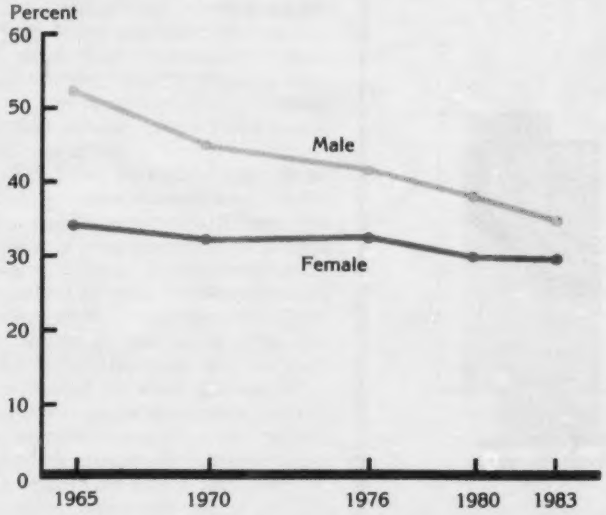
▲ Smoking declined between 1967 and 1980 among married mothers with 12 years of education, but at a slower rate than for mothers with more education (22 versus 55 percent). Over this same period there was only a 13-percent decline for married mothers with less than 12 years of education.

Teenage mothers

▲ In 1980, 40 percent of married teenage mothers smoked during pregnancy compared to 25 percent of married mothers 20 years of age and over. The percent of married mothers who smoked during pregnancy was the same for all teenage mothers as for older mothers with less than a high school education (40 percent).

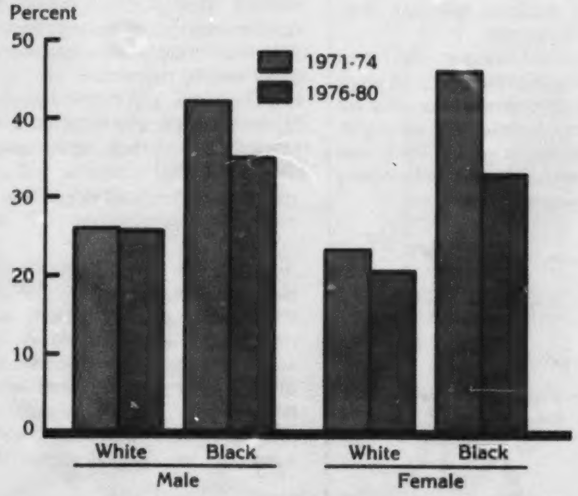
▲ The percent of married mothers under 20 years of age who smoked during pregnancy did not change significantly between 1967 and 1980.

Figure 13. Age-adjusted percent of persons 20 years of age and over who smoke cigarettes, according to sex: United States, selected years 1965-83



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Figure 14. Age-adjusted percent of persons 35-74 years of age with elevated blood pressure, according to sex and race: United States, 1971-74 and 1976-80



NOTE: Elevated blood pressure is defined as systolic pressure of at least 160 mmHg or diastolic pressure of at least 95 mmHg or both based on a single measurement.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Heart Disease Risk Factors

Smoking

◀ Cigarette smoking is the most important preventable cause of disease and death in the United States. Smoking is the major cause of lung cancer and is also associated with coronary heart disease; arteriosclerotic peripheral vascular disease; chronic bronchitis; emphysema; and cancers of the larynx, oral cavity, esophagus, pancreas and bladder. Furthermore, smoking in conjunction with other substances (for example, oral contraceptives, alcohol, and asbestos) increases the risk of certain diseases.

◀ In 1965, more than one-half of males 20 years of age and over smoked cigarettes on a regular basis compared with only about one-third of adult females. However, since 1965, this sex differential has decreased substantially because smoking among males has declined at a much greater rate than among females.

◀ In 1983, about 35 percent of adult males were cigarette smokers, a slight decrease from 1980. Between 1980 and 1983, the age-adjusted percent of adult females 20 years of age and over who smoked cigarettes remained stable at about 30 percent. This lack of decline in recent years among women is primarily attributable to an increase in smoking among women 20–24 years of age (from 33 to 36 percent). This increase can be explained in part by the movement into this group of women who were teenagers in the 1970's, when smoking among teenage girls was increasing.

Elevated Blood Pressure

◀ Hypertension is a chronic condition that is a major risk factor for heart disease and stroke. Effective medical treatment to control blood pressure can reduce the risk of mortality for persons with this condition. However, in 1976–80, approximately 20 million Americans 35–74 years of age were affected by elevated blood pressure.

◀ Between 1971–74 and 1976–80, the age-adjusted percent of persons 35–74 years with elevated blood pressure declined substantially for black persons, with a greater decline for black females than for black males. Over this same period the prevalence of elevated blood pressure remained stable for white males and declined slightly for white females.

◀ Declines in the prevalence of high blood pressure during the 1970's are largely attributable to increased awareness, treatment, and control of hypertension, a trend that probably reflects the initiation of several public hypertension education and treatment programs. Furthermore, the improved control of blood pressure has contributed to declines in mortality from heart disease and stroke.

◀ Although the prevalence of elevated blood pressure declined at a greater rate for black than for white persons during the 1970's, the proportion of persons with this condition remains substantially larger among black than among white persons. In 1976–80, the age-adjusted percent of persons 35–74 years of age with elevated blood pressure was 35 for black males versus 26 percent for white males. The corresponding differential for females was 33 versus 21 percent.

Overweight

▶ Overweight persons tend to have higher morbidity and mortality than persons of normal weight. In particular, risk factors for coronary heart disease such as high blood pressure and elevated serum cholesterol are substantially more common among overweight persons. Furthermore, the prevalence of diabetes is nearly three times higher for overweight than for other persons.

▶ The prevalence of overweight among black women is much higher than for any other race-sex group. In 1976–80, black women 35–74 years of age were much more likely to be overweight than white women (age-adjusted percents of 55 and 31, respectively). This difference is larger in the 45–54 age group; in 1976–80, about 61 percent of black women in this age group were overweight compared with 30 percent of white women.

▶ Variation by race in the percent overweight is much smaller for males than females. In 1976–80, the age-adjusted percent of males 35–74 years of age who are overweight was only slightly larger for black men than for white men (35 and 29 percent, respectively).

Cholesterol

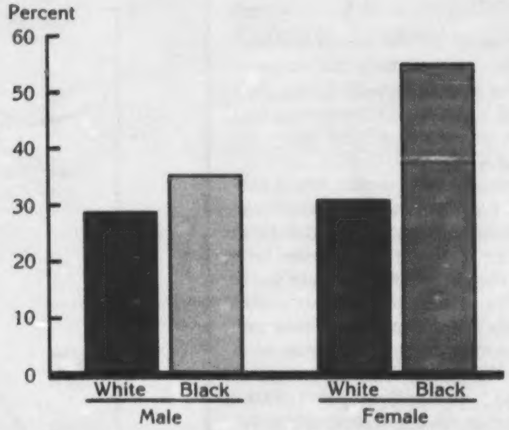
▶ Elevated serum cholesterol has been determined to be an important risk factor for coronary artery disease. High levels of serum cholesterol result from the interaction of a number of factors including heredity; high dietary intakes of calories, saturated fat, and cholesterol; and other personal habits.

▶ In 1976–80, the prevalence of elevated serum cholesterol was fairly similar for white and black persons 35–74 years of age.

▶ For both white and black persons, a substantially larger proportion of females 55–74 years of age have elevated cholesterol levels than females 35–54 years. However, among males the proportions for these age groups are similar.

▶ The prevalence of elevated cholesterol is substantially higher for females than males in the 55–74 age group, but there is little difference in the prevalence levels between males and females 35–54 years.

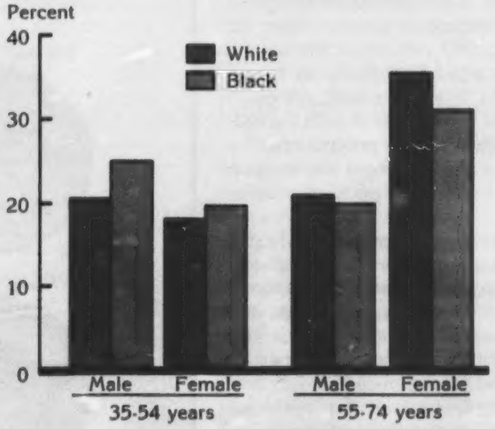
Figure 15. Age-adjusted percent of persons 35-74 years of age who are overweight, according to sex and race: United States, 1976-80



NOTE: Overweight is defined for men as body mass index greater than or equal to 27.8 kilograms/meter^2, and for women as body mass index greater than or equal to 27.3 kilograms/meter^2. These cut points were used because they represent the sex-specific 85th percentiles for persons 20-29 years of age in the second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. (Pregnant women are excluded from all calculations.)

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Figure 16. Percent of persons 35-74 years of age with high-risk serum cholesterol levels, according to age, sex, and race: United States, 1976-80



NOTE: High-risk serum cholesterol levels are defined by age-specific cut points of the cholesterol distribution as follows: 20-29 years, greater than 220 milligrams/deciliter; 30-39 years, greater than 240 milligrams/deciliter; 40 years and over, greater than 260 milligrams/deciliter. Risk levels defined by NIH Consensus Development Conference Statement on lowering blood cholesterol, Dec. 10. 1984.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Breast Cancer Treatment

Discharge rates

▶ Since the early 1970's, approximately 100,000 women each year have had surgery for breast cancer in short-stay hospitals. Between 1970 and 1983, the discharge rate for females 25–44 years and 45–64 years of age with surgically treated breast cancer remained fairly stable (the erratic trend for women 25–44 years is related to the small number of mastectomies performed in this group). However, the rate for women 65 years and over showed a small increase over this period.

▶ In 1983, the hospital discharge rate for breast cancer patients 45–64 years of age was about five times the rate for women 25–44 years (2.3 versus 0.43 per 1,000). The rate for women 65 years and over (2.9) was about one-third higher than for women 45–64 years.

Type of mastectomy

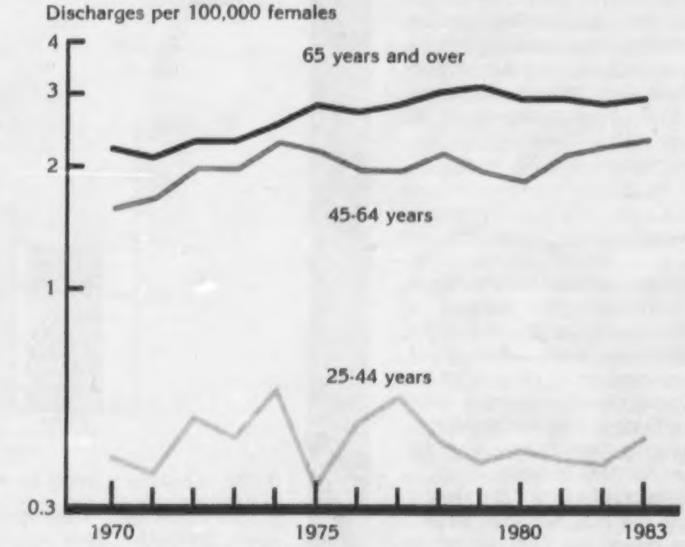
▶ Historically, the Halsted radical mastectomy was the standard treatment for breast cancer patients. In 1971–73 more than 60 percent of patients under 65 years of age and 40 percent of patients 65 years and over received this form of treatment. However, by 1981–83 only about 5 percent of these patients received radical mastectomies. The declining use of the radical mastectomy reflects a shift in clinical thinking toward less extensive surgery for breast cancer patients.

▶ During the mid-1970's, the modified radical replaced the radical procedure as the most common type of mastectomy. In 1981–83, 79 percent of women under 65 years of age and 69 percent of women 65 years and over treated surgically for breast cancer received this procedure. Although the entire breast is removed in both the radical and modified radical procedures, the modified radical mastectomy is less invasive and disfiguring because the pectoral muscles are preserved.

▶ While the major shift between 1971–73 and 1981–83 was away from the radical and toward the modified radical mastectomy, the proportion of breast cancer patients with partial mastectomies also increased. The percent with partial mastectomies approximately doubled between 1971–73 and 1981–83, rising from 5 to 9 percent for women under 65 years of age and from 6 to 13 percent for women 65 years and over. This type of mastectomy is less invasive than the modified radical procedure because only the tumor and a small portion of the breast is removed.

▶ Between 1971–73 and 1981–83 the percent of simple mastectomies declined by about one-half. A shift from the simple

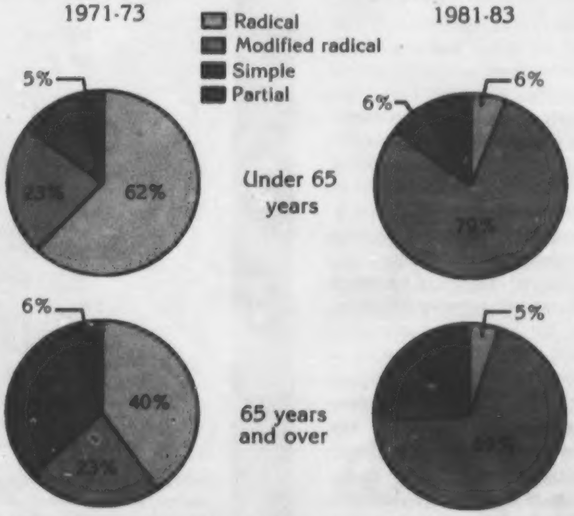
Figure 17. Discharge rates for surgically treated breast cancer among females, according to age: United States, 1970-83



NOTE: Data are based on procedures performed in non-Federal short-stay hospitals.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Health Care Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey.

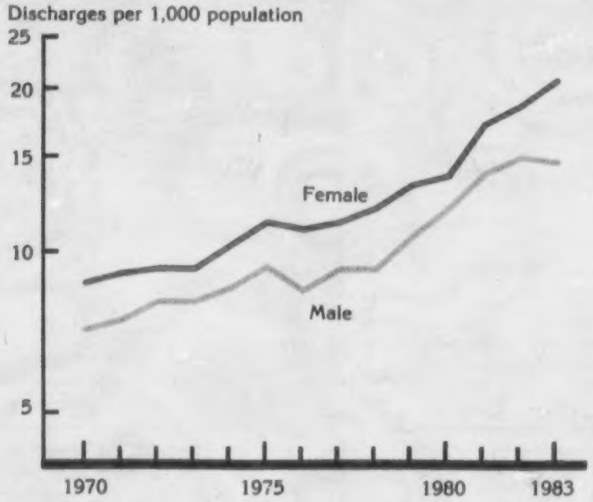
Figure 18. Percent distribution of mastectomies by type, according to age: United States, average annual 1971-73 and 1981-83



NOTE: Data are based on procedures performed in non-Federal short-stay hospitals.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Health Care Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey.

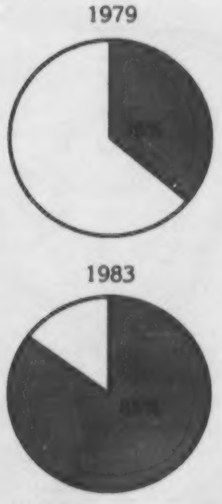
Figure 19. Rates of inpatient lens extraction procedures for persons 65 years of age and over, according to sex: United States, 1970-83



NOTE: Data are based on procedures performed in non-Federal short-stay hospitals.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Figure 20. Intraocular lens implantations as a percent of inpatient lens extraction procedures for persons 65 years of age and over: United States, 1979 and 1983



NOTE: Data are based on procedures performed in non-Federal short-stay hospitals.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Health Care Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey.

mastectomy to the modified radical mastectomy may have occurred because the modified radical category includes simple mastectomy with axillary lymph node excision. Many surgeons now advocate the use of axillary lymph node excision to help determine the stage of disease and appropriate therapy.

Cataract Surgery

Lens extractions

◄ The lens extraction procedure is used as treatment for cataracts, a major cause of reversible blindness among the elderly in the United States.

◄ Females 65 years of age and over receive cataract surgery at a greater rate than their male counterparts. In 1983 the number of lens extraction procedures performed in short-stay hospitals per 1,000 population was 20.7 for females versus 14.7 per 1,000 males. Extraction of lens is the leading operation performed on females and the second most common for males (following prostatectomy) in the 65 years and over age group.

◄ Between 1970 and 1983 there was more than a twofold increase in the rate of lens extraction procedures performed in short-stay hospitals on persons 65 years of age and over (rising from 8.0 to 18.3 per 1,000). Furthermore, the average annual increase over this period was similar for both males and females (6 and 7 percent, respectively).

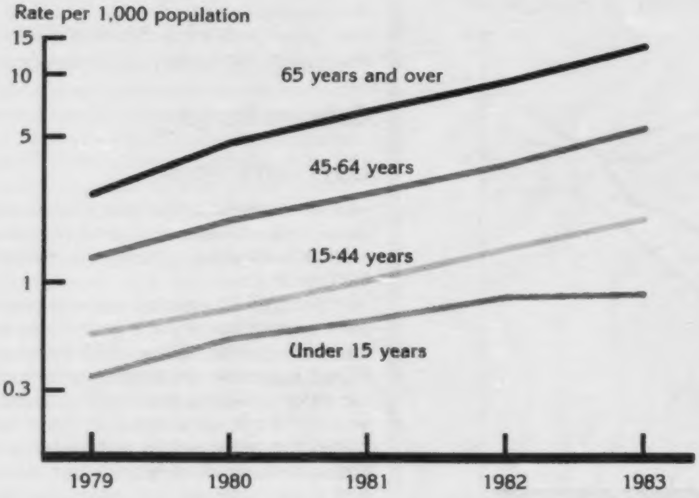
◄ The increase in cataract surgery over the past 20 years probably results from several factors, including the passage of Medicare in 1965 and increased evidence of the benefits of cataract surgery. The overall use of this procedure is actually greater than reported here because lens extractions are also performed in outpatient clinics and doctors' offices.

Lens insertions

◄ One of the major advances in cataract management has been the development of the intraocular lens for implantation at the time of cataract extraction. These lenses are designed to improve the quality of vision after cataract extraction.

◄ The implantation of an intraocular lens after cataract surgery has become extremely common; 85 percent of all lens extraction procedures performed on the elderly in short-stay hospitals in 1983 were accompanied by the insertion of prosthetic lenses. This percent is substantially larger than in 1979, when only about one-third of these procedures were followed by intraocular lens implantation.

Figure 21. Inpatient CAT scan rates according to age: United States, 1979-83



NOTE: Includes only non-Federal short-stay hospitals.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Care Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey.

CAT Scans

◀ The computerized axial tomography (CAT) scanner depicts various intracranial or intra-abdominal abnormalities that previously might have required invasive procedures or surgical exploration.

◀ About 60 percent of all CAT scans performed in short-stay hospitals during the early 1980's were performed on the head. Only a small number of CAT scanners were available in 1973 when the procedure was first introduced, but by 1983 more than 2,000 were available in U.S. hospitals.

◀ The number of CAT scan procedures performed on inpatients in non-Federal short-stay hospitals has risen more than fourfold between 1979 and 1983, from 194,000 to 871,000. Furthermore, the rate of inpatient CAT scan use increased at a rapid and similar rate for all age groups over this period. Although no national statistics are available, a considerable number of CAT scans are also performed on an outpatient basis.

◀ The rate of inpatient CAT scan use varies substantially by age. In 1983, fewer than 1 out of every 1,000 children under 15 years of age received inpatient CAT scans. Use of the procedure increases more than twofold with each subsequent age group, reaching a high of 14 procedures per 1,000 persons 65 years of age and over. However, variation by age in outpatient use of CAT scans may be considerably different than for inpatients.

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Symbols

...	Data not available
...	Category not applicable
-	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
*	Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision

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Table 1. Resident population, according to age, sex, and race: United States, selected years 1950-82

Table 1. Resident population, according to age, sex, and race: United States, selected years 1950-83

(Data are based on decennial census updated by data from multiple sources)

Sex, race, and year	Total resident population	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
All races						Number in thousands						
1950	150,697	3,147	13,017	24,319	22,098	23,759	21,450	17,343	13,370	8,340	3,278	577
1960	179,323	4,112	16,209	35,465	24,020	22,818	24,081	20,485	15,572	10,997	4,633	929
1970	203,212	3,485	13,669	40,746	35,441	24,907	23,088	23,220	18,590	12,435	6,119	1,511
1980	226,546	3,534	12,815	34,942	42,487	37,082	25,635	22,800	21,703	15,581	7,729	2,240
1983	234,023	3,669	13,947	34,026	40,722	40,174	29,393	22,381	22,234	16,504	8,402	2,567
White male												
1950	67,129	1,400	5,845	10,860	9,689	10,430	9,529	7,836	6,180	3,736	1,406	218
1960	78,367	1,784	7,065	15,659	10,483	9,940	10,564	9,114	6,850	4,702	1,875	331
1970	86,721	1,501	5,873	17,667	15,232	10,775	9,979	10,090	7,958	4,916	2,243	487
1980	94,976	1,487	5,402	14,773	18,123	15,940	11,010	9,774	9,151	6,096	2,600	621
1983	97,327	1,532	5,824	14,236	17,141	17,095	12,630	9,549	9,328	6,491	2,826	676
Black male												
1950	7,300	944		1,442	1,162	1,105	1,003	772	460	299	113	
1960	9,114	281	1,082	2,185	1,305	1,120	1,086	891	617	382	137	29
1970	10,748	245	975	2,784	2,041	1,226	1,084	979	739	461	169	46
1980	12,585	269	967	2,614	2,807	1,967	1,235	1,024	854	567	228	53
1983	13,279	279	1,063	2,611	2,801	2,262	1,397	1,051	911	594	247	63
White female												
1950	67,813	1,341	5,599	10,431	9,821	10,851	9,719	7,868	6,168	4,031	1,669	314
1960	80,465	1,714	6,795	15,068	10,596	10,204	11,000	9,364	7,327	5,428	2,441	527
1970	91,028	1,434	5,615	16,912	15,420	11,004	10,349	10,756	8,853	6,366	3,429	890
1980	99,835	1,412	5,127	14,057	17,653	15,896	11,232	10,285	10,325	7,951	4,457	1,440
1983	102,266	1,453	5,532	13,514	16,702	16,988	12,816	9,948	10,472	8,350	4,818	1,672
Black female												
1950	7,745	941		1,446	1,300	1,260	1,112	796	443	322	125	
1960	9,758	283	1,085	2,191	1,404	1,300	1,229	974	663	430	160	38
1970	11,832	243	970	2,773	2,196	1,456	1,309	1,134	868	582	230	71
1980	14,046	266	951	2,587	2,937	2,267	1,488	1,258	1,059	776	360	106
1983	14,793	274	1,040	2,555	2,906	2,583	1,680	1,283	1,120	824	398	129

NOTE: Population figures are census counts as of April 1 for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980 and estimates as of July 1 for 1983.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1950 Nonwhite Population by Race. Special Report P-E, No. 3B. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951; Population estimates and projections. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, Nos. 499 and 929. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1973 and May 1983; U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Number of Inhabitants, PC(1)-A1, United States Summary, 1964. U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Number of Inhabitants, Final Report PC(1)-A1, United States Summary, 1971; Unpublished data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 2. Live births, crude birth rates, and birth rates by age of mother, according to race of child: United States, selected years 1950-83

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Race of child and year	Live births	Crude birth rate[1]	Age								
			10-14 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
All races			Live births per 1,000 women								
1950..............	3,632,000	24.1	1.0	40.7	132.7	196.6	166.1	103.7	52.9	15.1	1.2
1955..............	4,097,000	25.0	0.9	44.5	157.9	241.6	190.2	116.0	58.6	16.1	1.0
1960..............	4,257,850	23.7	0.8	43.9	166.7	258.1	197.4	112.7	56.2	15.5	0.9
1965..............	3,760,358	19.4	0.8	36.6	124.5	195.3	161.6	94.4	46.2	12.8	0.8
1970..............	3,731,386	18.4	1.2	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
1975..............	3,144,198	14.6	1.3	36.1	85.0	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6	0.3
1976..............	3,167,788	14.6	1.2	34.1	80.5	110.3	106.2	53.6	19.0	4.3	0.2
1977..............	3,326,632	15.1	1.2	33.9	80.9	112.9	111.0	56.4	19.2	4.2	0.2
1978..............	3,333,279	15.0	1.2	32.2	79.8	109.9	108.5	57.8	19.0	3.9	0.2
1979..............	3,494,398	15.6	1.2	32.3	81.3	112.8	111.4	60.3	19.5	3.9	0.2
1980..............	3,612,258	15.9	1.1	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1981..............	3,629,238	15.8	1.1	32.1	81.7	111.8	112.0	61.4	20.0	3.8	0.2
1982..............	3,680,537	15.9	1.1	32.4	80.7	111.3	111.0	64.2	21.1	3.9	0.2
1983..............	3,638,933	15.5	1.1	32.0	78.1	108.3	108.7	64.6	22.1	3.8	0.2
White											
1950..............	3,108,000	23.0	0.4	31.3	120.5	190.4	165.1	102.6	51.4	14.5	1.0
1955..............	3,485,000	23.8	0.3	35.4	145.7	235.8	186.6	114.0	56.7	15.4	0.9
1960..............	3,600,744	22.7	0.4	35.5	154.6	252.8	194.9	109.6	54.0	14.7	0.8
1965..............	3,123,860	18.3	0.3	27.8	111.9	189.0	158.4	91.6	44.0	12.0	0.7
1970..............	3,091,264	17.4	0.5	29.2	101.5	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5	0.4
1975..............	2,551,996	13.6	0.6	28.0	74.0	108.2	108.1	51.3	18.2	4.2	0.2
1976..............	2,567,614	13.6	0.6	26.3	70.2	105.3	105.9	52.6	17.8	3.9	0.2
1977..............	2,691,070	14.1	0.6	26.1	70.5	107.7	110.9	55.3	18.0	3.8	0.2
1978..............	2,681,116	14.0	0.6	24.9	69.4	104.1	107.9	56.6	17.7	3.5	0.2
1979..............	2,808,420	14.5	0.6	24.7	71.0	107.0	110.8	59.0	18.3	3.5	0.2
1980..............	2,898,732	14.9	0.6	25.2	72.1	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4	0.2
1981..............	2,908,669	14.8	0.5	25.1	71.9	106.3	111.3	60.2	18.7	3.4	0.2
1982..............	2,942,054	14.9	0.6	25.2	70.8	105.9	110.3	63.3	20.0	3.5	0.2
1983..............	2,904,250	14.6	0.6	24.8	68.3	102.6	108.0	64.0	21.0	3.5	0.2
Black											
1960..............	602,264	31.9	4.3	---	---	295.4	218.6	137.1	73.9	21.9	1.1
1965..............	581,126	27.7	4.3	99.3	227.6	243.1	180.4	111.3	61.9	18.7	1.4
1970..............	572,362	25.3	5.2	101.4	204.9	202.7	136.3	79.6	41.9	12.5	1.0
1975..............	511,581	20.7	5.1	85.6	152.4	142.8	102.2	53.1	25.6	7.5	0.5
1976..............	514,479	20.5	4.7	80.3	142.5	140.5	101.6	53.6	24.8	6.8	0.5
1977..............	544,221	21.4	4.7	79.6	142.9	144.4	106.4	57.5	25.4	6.6	0.5
1978..............	551,540	21.3	4.4	75.0	139.7	143.8	105.4	58.3	24.3	6.1	0.4
1979..............	577,855	22.0	4.6	75.7	140.4	146.3	108.2	60.7	24.7	6.1	0.4
1980..............	589,616	22.1	4.3	73.6	138.8	146.3	109.1	62.9	24.5	5.8	0.3
1981..............	587,797	21.6	4.1	70.6	135.9	141.2	108.3	60.4	24.2	5.6	0.3
1982..............	592,641	21.4	4.1	71.2	133.3	139.1	106.9	60.4	24.4	5.4	0.4
1983..............	586,027	20.9	4.1	70.1	130.4	137.7	103.4	59.2	24.7	5.2	0.3

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[1] Live births per 1,000 population.

NOTE: Data are based on births adjusted for underregistration for 1950 and 1955 and on registered births for all other years. Figures for 1960, 1965, and 1970 are based on a 50-percent sample of births; for 1975-83, they are based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States. Beginning in 1970, births to nonresidents of the United States are excluded.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1983, Vol. I, Natality. Public Health Service, DHHS, Hyattsville, Md. To be published.

Table 3. Birth rates for women 15-44 years of age, according to live-birth order and race of child: United States, selected years 1950-83

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Race of child and year	Total	Live-birth order				
		1	2	3	4	5 or higher
All races	Live births per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age					
1950............	106.2	33.3	32.1	18.4	9.2	13.2
1955............	118.3	32.8	31.8	23.1	13.3	17.3
1960............	118.0	31.1	29.2	22.8	14.6	20.3
1965............	96.6	29.8	23.4	16.6	10.7	16.1
1970............	87.9	34.2	24.2	13.6	7.2	8.7
1975............	66.0	28.1	20.9	9.4	3.9	3.7
1976............	65.0	27.5	20.8	9.5	3.8	3.4
1977............	66.8	28.2	21.6	10.0	3.8	3.2
1978............	65.5	27.8	21.1	9.8	3.8	2.9
1979............	67.2	28.6	21.6	10.1	3.8	2.9
1980............	68.4	29.5	21.8	10.3	3.9	2.9
1981............	67.4	29.0	21.6	10.2	3.8	2.8
1982............	67.3	28.6	22.0	10.2	3.8	2.6
1983............	65.8	27.8	21.5	10.1	3.7	2.6
White						
1950............	102.3	33.3	32.3	17.9	8.4	10.4
1955............	113.7	32.6	32.0	22.9	12.6	13.6
1960............	113.2	30.8	29.2	22.7	14.1	16.4
1965............	91.4	28.9	23.0	16.2	10.2	13.1
1970............	84.1	32.9	23.7	13.3	6.8	7.4
1975............	62.5	26.7	20.3	8.8	3.5	3.1
1976............	61.5	26.3	20.2	8.9	3.4	2.8
1977............	63.2	26.9	20.9	9.4	3.4	2.7
1978............	61.7	26.6	20.2	9.2	3.3	2.4
1979............	63.4	27.4	20.8	9.4	3.4	2.4
1980............	64.7	28.4	21.0	9.5	3.4	2.4
1981............	63.9	28.1	20.9	9.4	3.3	2.3
1982............	63.9	27.7	21.3	9.5	3.3	2.2
1983............	62.4	26.8	20.9	9.4	3.3	2.1
Black						
1960............	153.5	33.6	29.3	24.0	18.6	48.0
1965............	133.9	35.7	26.2	19.4	14.6	38.0
1970............	115.4	43.3	27.1	16.1	10.0	18.9
1975............	87.9	36.9	24.2	12.6	6.3	8.0
1976............	85.8	35.2	24.4	12.9	6.2	7.2
1977............	88.1	35.6	25.5	13.6	6.4	6.9
1978............	86.7	34.6	25.4	13.9	6.5	6.4
1979............	88.3	35.3	25.8	14.4	6.6	6.2
1980............	88.1	35.2	25.7	14.5	6.7	6.0
1981............	85.4	33.8	25.2	14.3	6.6	5.7
1982............	84.1	33.0	24.9	14.2	6.5	5.4
1983............	81.7	32.3	24.1	13.7	6.3	5.2

NOTE: Data are based on births adjusted for underregistration for 1950 and 1955 and on registered births for all other years. Figures for 1960, 1965, and 1970 are based on a 50-percent sample of births; for 1975-83, they are based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States. Beginning in 1970, births to nonresidents of the United States are excluded. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1983, Vol. I, Natality. Public Health Service, DHHS, Hyattsville, Md. To be published.

Table 4. Completed fertility rates and parity distribution for women 50-54 years of age at the beginning of selected years 1930-84, according to race of child and birth cohort: United States, selected birth cohorts 1876-1934

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Race of child and birth cohort of mother	Age 50-54 as of January 1	Completed fertility rate[1]	Parity (number of children born alive)								
			Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
All races			Distribution of women[2]								
1876-80.......	1930	3,531.9	1,000.0	216.8	123.2	132.0	114.0	93.0	72.0	64.5	184.5
1886-90.......	1940	3,136.8	1,000.0	210.4	148.5	153.2	129.7	99.5	68.0	55.4	135.3
1896-1900.....	1950	2,675.9	1,000.0	194.6	200.7	195.2	136.6	87.8	53.5	41.5	90.1
1906-10.......	1960	2,285.8	1,000.0	215.6	225.1	218.7	131.4	77.5	44.6	29.2	57.9
1916-20.......	1970	2,574.0	1,000.0	149.0	179.0	251.7	174.6	102.8	55.8	32.0	55.1
1921-25.......	1975	2,856.9	1,000.0	108.5	152.1	248.7	197.0	123.5	68.0	39.5	62.7
1926-30.......	1980	3,079.2	1,000.0	105.5	113.7	226.5	209.6	143.5	81.9	47.6	71.7
1927-31.......	1981	3,118.0	1,000.0	104.1	107.4	222.4	212.0	147.5	84.6	49.2	72.8
1928-32.......	1982	3,152.7	1,000.0	101.1	102.2	219.7	214.7	151.3	87.0	50.8	73.2
1929-33.......	1983	3,182.8	1,000.0	96.3	98.9	218.0	217.7	154.9	89.2	52.0	73.0
1930-34.......	1984	3,199.7	1,000.0	91.5	96.8	217.8	220.9	157.9	90.7	52.6	71.8
White											
1876-80.......	1930	3,444.4	1,000.0	218.2	121.9	136.1	116.9	94.8	74.0	64.2	173.9
1886-90.......	1940	3,092.9	1,000.0	209.1	144.3	160.3	132.4	100.2	70.3	54.8	128.6
1896-1900.....	1950	2,631.5	1,000.0	193.1	192.1	205.9	141.4	89.0	55.2	41.1	82.2
1906-10.......	1960	2,248.9	1,000.0	207.9	218.0	233.2	138.8	79.6	44.7	28.0	49.8
1916-20.......	1970	2,526.7	1,000.0	134.6	175.9	268.7	185.1	106.5	55.3	30.3	43.6
1921-25.......	1975	2,793.7	1,000.0	94.2	150.6	264.6	208.8	127.9	67.9	36.9	49.1
1926-30.......	1980	2,986.0	1,000.0	94.1	114.1	240.2	222.3	148.8	81.2	44.5	54.8
1927-31.......	1981	3,023.6	1,000.0	92.5	108.2	235.8	224.9	153.0	83.9	46.0	55.6
1928-32.......	1982	3,058.1	1,000.0	89.5	103.2	232.9	227.6	157.2	86.5	47.2	55.9
1929-33.......	1983	3,087.2	1,000.0	85.0	99.8	231.2	230.5	161.1	88.6	48.2	55.6
1930-34.......	1984	3,102.5	1,000.0	81.2	97.6	230.5	233.6	164.1	90.0	48.5	54.5
All other											
1876-80.......	1930	4,254.7	1,000.0	207.7	134.0	99.5	87.4	79.9	54.7	64.8	272.0
1886-90.......	1940	3,451.4	1,000.0	231.9	175.9	105.9	96.6	93.3	52.4	58.0	186.0
1896-1900.....	1950	2,967.7	1,000.0	227.4	255.0	114.1	97.5	74.3	38.8	42.6	150.3
1906-10.......	1960	2,529.1	1,000.0	287.5	266.6	114.5	73.2	60.1	43.5	35.6	119.0
1916-20.......	1970	2,924.2	1,000.0	266.2	202.0	120.9	91.2	72.5	57.8	44.9	144.5
1921-25.......	1975	3,315.9	1,000.0	217.7	163.5	131.7	108.2	89.0	68.7	56.4	164.8
1926-30.......	1980	3,718.9	1,000.0	187.4	110.8	130.2	121.0	106.4	85.7	69.3	189.2
1927-31.......	1981	3,756.0	1,000.0	185.7	102.5	129.1	123.0	109.1	88.1	71.4	191.0
1928-32.......	1982	3,779.4	1,000.0	181.6	96.7	129.4	126.5	111.4	90.2	73.5	190.7
1929-33.......	1983	3,805.0	1,000.0	172.4	93.2	132.3	130.1	114.4	93.1	75.1	189.4
1930-34.......	1984	3,822.3	1,000.0	160.3	92.2	136.0	135.3	117.5	95.5	76.9	186.3

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[1] Number of children born alive to each 1,000 women who have completed their reproductive histories (women 50-54 years of age).

[2] Proportional distribution of each 1,000 women in the cohort by the number of children born alive to them.

NOTES: Example of use of table--For every 1,000 women 50-54 years of age in 1981, an average of 3,118.0 children were born alive (about 3 children per woman). About 10 percent of the women in this cohort reached 50-54 years of age having had no children, about 11 percent had 1 child, and about 12 percent had 6 children or more. There is a small discontinuity between 1980 and 1981 in the central birth rates, which are the basis for the cumulative birth rates, because of a change in the population bases. The impact of this change on the cumulative rates is negligible.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Fertility Tables for Birth Cohorts by Color, United States, 1917-73 by R. Heuser. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 76-1152. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Apr. 1976; Data computed from Vital Statistics of the United States, 1983, Vol. I, Natality. Public Health Service, DHHS, Hyattsville, Md. To be published.

Table 5. Legal abortion ratios, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1973-81

(Data are based on reporting by State health departments and by facilities)

Selected characteristic	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Abortions per 100 live births								
Total	19.6	24.2	27.2	31.2	32.4	34.7	35.8	35.9	35.8
Age									
Under 15 years	74.3	92.4	101.5	111.2	112.1	110.2	121.3	122.7	126.4
15-19 years	31.7	39.9	46.4	54.4	57.2	61.8	66.0	66.4	66.8
20-24 years	17.9	21.9	25.0	30.1	32.5	35.6	37.3	37.5	37.9
25-29 years	12.3	15.0	16.6	19.0	19.9	21.6	22.3	23.0	23.2
30-34 years	16.5	20.5	22.1	23.5	22.8	23.6	23.3	23.3	23.7
35-39 years	26.7	34.9	37.5	41.1	42.4	43.7	41.5	40.3	40.3
40 years and over	40.2	53.8	59.9	68.9	74.2	76.6	74.7	78.3	77.6
Race									
White	17.5	20.7	22.7	25.6	26.6	28.9	30.7	31.3	31.2
All other	28.9	39.6	46.5	55.1	57.1	58.6	56.8	54.7	54.4
Marital status									
Married	6.2	7.6	8.3	9.0	9.3	11.0	10.7	10.2	9.8
Unmarried	109.8	132.6	141.1	159.2	158.5	156.7	157.8	149.9	147.5
Number of previous live births[1]									
0	23.0	27.4	30.2	35.2	41.1	46.3	48.8	48.6	48.6
1	12.1	15.0	17.3	20.2	19.1	20.8	21.3	21.9	21.9
2	19.6	25.6	29.7	33.0	31.2	32.4	32.7	32.8	32.6
3	25.8	34.6	39.8	44.6	39.3	35.7	34.3	33.5	33.5
4 or more	26.4	35.3	40.8	46.7	41.5	31.6	29.1	27.3	26.6

[1] For 1973-77, data indicate number of living children.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control: Abortion Surveillance, 1973-78. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., May 1975-Nov. 1980; Abortion Surveillance, 1979-80. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., May 1983; Unpublished data.

Table 6. Legal abortions, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1973-81

(Data are based on reporting by State health departments and by facilities)

Selected characteristic	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Number of legal abortions reported in thousands									
Centers for Disease Control..	616	763	855	988	1,079	1,158	1,252	1,298	1,301
Alan Guttmacher Institute....	745	899	1,034	1,179	1,320	1,410	1,498	1,554	1,577
Percent distribution									
Total..................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Period of gestation									
Under 9 weeks.................	36.1	42.6	44.6	47.0	51.2	52.2	52.1	51.7	51.2
9-10 weeks....................	29.4	28.7	28.4	28.0	27.2	26.9	27.0	26.2	26.8
11-12 weeks...................	17.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.1	12.3	12.5	12.2	12.1
13-15 weeks...................	6.9	5.5	5.0	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.2	5.2	5.2
16-20 weeks...................	8.0	6.5	6.1	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.7
21 weeks and over.............	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Type of procedure									
Curettage.....................	88.4	89.7	90.9	92.8	93.8	94.6	95.0	95.5	96.1
Intrauterine instillation.....	10.4	7.8	6.2	6.0	5.4	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.8
Hysterotomy or hysterectomy...	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other.........................	0.6	1.9	2.4	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.0
Location of facility									
In State of residence.........	74.8	86.6	89.2	90.0	90.0	89.3	90.0	92.6	92.5
Out of State of residence.....	25.2	13.4	10.8	10.0	10.0	10.7	10.0	7.4	7.5
Previous induced abortions									
0.............................	---	86.8	81.9	79.8	76.8	70.7	68.9	67.6	65.3
1.............................	---	11.3	14.9	16.6	18.3	22.1	23.0	23.5	24.3
2.............................	---	1.5	2.5	2.7	3.4	5.3	5.9	6.6	7.5
3 or more.....................	---	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.9

NOTE: For a discussion of the differences in reported legal abortions between the Centers for Disease Control and the Alan Guttmacher Institute, see Appendix I. Percent distributions exclude cases for which selected characteristic was unknown and are based on abortions reported to the Centers for Disease Control.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control: Abortion Surveillance, 1979-80. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga. May 1983; Unpublished data; Sullivan, E., Tietze, C., and Dryfoos, J.: Legal abortions in the United States, 1975-1976. Fam. Plann. Perspect. 9(3):116-129, May-June 1977; Henshaw, S., Forrest, J. D., and Blaine, E.: Abortion services in the United States, 1981 and 1982. Fam. Plann. Perspect. 16(3), May-June 1984; The Alan Guttmacher Institute: Personal communication, 1983.

Table 7. Legal abortions, abortion-related deaths and death rates, and relative risk of death, according to period of gestation: United States, 1973-75, 1976-78, and 1979-81

(Data are based primarily on reporting by State health departments and by facilities)

Period of gestation and year	Number of legal abortions reported	Abortion-related deaths		Relative risk of death[1]
		Number	Rate per 100,000 abortions	
Total				
1973-75	2,234,160	80	3.6	...
1976-78	3,225,473	37	1.1	...
1979-81	3,850,287	34	0.9	...
Under 9 weeks				
1973-75	928,814	7	0.8	1.0
1976-78	1,620,840	6	0.4	1.0
1979-81	1,989,506	10	0.5	1.0
9-10 weeks				
1973-75	642,884	14	2.2	2.8
1976-78	882,051	7	0.8	2.0
1979-81	1,025,656	7	0.7	1.4
11-12 weeks				
1973-75	355,217	12	3.4	4.2
1976-78	425,744	2	0.5	1.2
1979-81	471,921	6	1.3	2.6
13 weeks and over				
1973-75	307,245	47	15.3	19.1
1976-78	296,838	22	7.4	18.5
1979-81	363,204	11	3.0	6.0

[1] Relative risk is the ratio of the death rate in the specified category to the death rate for the gestation period under 9 weeks.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control: Abortion Surveillance, 1978. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1980; Unpublished data.

Table 8. Lifetime births expected by currently married women and percent of expected births already born, according to age and race: United States, selected years 1967-83

(Data are based on reporting of birth expectations by currently married women of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Race and year	All ages 18-34 years	18-19 years	20-21 years	22-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years
All races	Expected births per currently married woman					
1967..................	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3
1971..................	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.0
1975..................	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6
1980..................	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
1983..................	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
White						
1967..................	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2
1971..................	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9
1975..................	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6
1980..................	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
1983..................	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Black						
1967..................	3.5	*	2.5	3.0	3.4	4.3
1971..................	3.1	*	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.7
1975..................	2.8	*	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2
1980..................	2.4	*	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5
1983..................	2.5	*	*	2.3	2.4	2.6
All races	Percent of expected births already born					
1967..................	70.2	26.9	33.2	47.8	76.1	92.7
1971..................	69.4	25.3	32.5	46.7	74.4	93.7
1975..................	68.8	27.5	30.7	43.9	70.9	93.0
1980..................	67.0	29.5	32.9	44.9	64.7	89.7
1983..................	65.8	30.1	31.4	42.6	63.0	87.1
White						
1967..................	68.9	24.2	30.1	46.2	75.1	92.9
1971..................	68.9	23.7	31.4	45.3	74.1	93.8
1975..................	68.2	24.9	29.4	42.3	70.5	93.2
1980..................	66.3	28.6	31.8	43.5	64.0	90.0
1983..................	64.6	29.3	29.9	41.4	61.7	86.9
Black						
1967..................	82.8	*	65.7	67.9	87.9	92.3
1971..................	74.8	*	43.0	57.5	81.0	93.4
1975..................	76.4	*	43.3	61.0	78.2	91.8
1980..................	74.7	*	46.1	58.9	73.8	90.9
1983..................	79.2	*	*	57.1	79.3	92.6

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population characteristics. Current Population Reports. Series P-20, Nos. 301, 375, and 395. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Nov. 1976, Oct. 1982, and Nov. 1983.

Table 9. Methods of contraception for ever-married women 15-44 years of age, according to race and age: United States, 1973, 1976, and 1982

(Data are based on household interviews of samples of ever-married women in the childbearing ages)

Method of contraception and age	All races			White			Black		
	1973	1976	1982	1973	1976	1982	1973	1976	1982
All methods	Percent of ever-married women								
15-44 years........	66.4	65.7	65.6	67.8	67.0	66.8	55.8	56.7	58.2
15-24 years..............	66.9	68.3	66.6	67.1	69.7	68.3	65.2	59.0	52.6
25-34 years..............	70.4	69.4	67.9	71.6	70.8	68.6	59.2	61.1	65.6
35-44 years..............	61.5	59.3	62.3	63.6	60.6	63.9	46.8	50.3	51.1
Female sterilization	Percent of ever-married contracepting women								
15-44 years..........	13.6	15.3	26.6	12.5	14.8	25.0	25.4	21.8	39.8
15-24 years..............	4.3	3.8	*5.0	4.1	3.6	*4.6	6.8	*7.1	*12.0
25-34 years..............	12.1	15.8	21.7	11.4	15.6	19.7	20.3	19.1	35.6
35-44 years..............	21.7	22.7	43.2	19.2	21.6	41.9	47.2	35.1	56.6
Male sterilization[1]									
15-44 years..........	10.4	11.9	13.1	11.2	12.9	14.2	*1.2	*2.0	*2.2
15-24 years..............	2.1	*1.3	*4.0	2.3	*1.4	*4.3	*0.1	*0.4	*0.4
25-34 years..............	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.0	11.7	12.3	*2.0	*0.4	*1.7
35-44 years..............	15.8	20.9	20.1	17.2	22.8	21.5	*1.1	*5.2	*3.8
Birth control pill									
15-44 years..........	36.6	34.5	22.4	36.1	34.2	22.3	41.8	38.1	25.1
15-24 years..............	65.3	63.9	56.5	64.4	64.2	56.2	72.4	61.1	58.5
25-34 years..............	36.2	34.8	24.5	35.8	34.2	23.9	41.6	42.7	30.2
35-44 years..............	18.3	13.6	*3.4	18.2	13.1	*3.3	17.2	16.9	*5.0
Intrauterine device									
15-44 years..........	10.2	10.0	7.9	9.8	9.7	7.7	13.8	12.6	10.6
15-24 years..............	10.8	9.4	*3.6	10.7	9.3	*3.3	12.6	11.0	*8.8
25-34 years..............	13.2	11.3	10.1	12.7	11.0	9.8	18.8	13.6	14.6
35-44 years..............	5.6	8.3	7.0	5.4	8.0	7.2	8.4	12.1	*5.0
Diaphragm									
15-44 years..........	3.4	4.0	7.0	3.6	4.2	7.3	1.8	2.8	4.4
15-24 years..............	*1.5	3.3	*7.5	*1.6	3.6	*7.8	*0.3	*0.5	*4.0
25-34 years..............	3.1	4.1	9.1	3.2	4.3	9.7	*2.2	*2.3	3.5
35-44 years..............	5.0	4.5	*3.9	5.3	4.5	*3.8	*2.5	*4.8	*6.0
Condom									
15-44 years..........	12.6	9.9	12.1	13.4	10.2	12.6	4.1	6.2	5.0
15-24 years..............	7.7	7.0	12.1	8.3	7.2	12.3	*1.8	*4.6	*5.6
25-34 years..............	12.4	9.6	12.4	13.1	9.8	13.0	3.8	7.1	5.0
35-44 years..............	16.1	12.3	11.7	17.2	12.8	12.2	6.4	*6.0	*4.7

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[1] Refers only to currently married couples.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

SOURCE: Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Survey of Family Growth.

Table 10. Death rates for all causes, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
All races	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	841.5	760.9	714.3	585.8	568.2	553.8	550.5	547.7
All ages, crude	963.8	954.7	945.3	878.3	862.4	852.0	862.8	866.8
Under 1 year	3,299.2	2,696.4	2,142.4	1,288.3	1,207.3	1,164.2	1,107.3	1,077.8
1-4 years	139.4	109.1	84.5	63.9	60.2	57.6	55.9	50.1
5-14 years	60.1	46.6	41.3	30.6	29.4	28.3	26.9	25.1
15-24 years	128.1	106.3	127.7	115.4	107.1	101.0	96.0	98.5
25-34 years	178.7	146.4	157.4	135.5	132.1	125.2	121.4	123.1
35-44 years	358.7	299.4	314.5	227.9	221.3	207.4	201.9	205.5
45-54 years	853.9	756.0	730.0	584.0	573.5	549.7	535.7	531.7
55-64 years	1,911.7	1,735.1	1,658.8	1,346.3	1,322.1	1,297.9	1,299.5	1,289.6
65-74 years	4,067.7	3,822.1	3,582.7	2,994.9	2,922.3	2,885.2	2,874.3	2,864.4
75-84 years	9,331.1	8,745.2	8,004.4	6,692.6	6,429.9	6,329.8	6,441.5	6,416.5
85 years and over	20,196.9	19,857.5	17,539.4	15,980.3	15,379.7	15,048.3	15,168.0	14,890.1
White male								
All ages, age adjusted	963.1	917.7	893.4	745.3	724.4	706.0	698.4	694.6
All ages, crude	1,089.5	1,098.5	1,086.7	983.3	965.1	951.8	957.4	961.8
Under 1 year	3,400.5	2,694.1	2,113.2	1,230.3	1,182.0	1,135.5	1,052.9	997.4
1-4 years	135.5	104.9	83.6	66.1	60.5	58.2	57.3	52.1
5-14 years	67.2	52.7	48.0	35.0	34.2	32.5	31.1	28.4
15-24 years	152.4	143.7	170.8	167.0	154.5	145.6	137.0	141.9
25-34 years	185.3	163.2	176.6	171.3	167.3	158.7	154.8	160.5
35-44 years	380.9	332.6	343.5	257.4	252.4	238.6	232.9	234.2
45-54 years	984.5	932.2	882.9	698.9	686.5	659.9	636.5	633.4
55-64 years	2,304.4	2,225.2	2,202.6	1,728.5	1,692.0	1,654.6	1,642.9	1,622.3
65-74 years	4,864.9	4,848.4	4,810.1	4,035.7	3,926.9	3,859.8	3,816.1	3,783.4
75-84 years	10,526.3	10,299.6	10,098.8	8,829.8	8,565.2	8,444.7	8,556.9	8,511.2
85 years and over	22,116.3	21,750.0	20,392.6	19,097.3	18,454.0	18,123.1	18,443.3	18,511.5
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted	1,373.1	1,246.1	1,318.6	1,112.8	1,067.7	1,035.0	1,019.6	1,016.1
All ages, crude	1,260.3	1,181.7	1,186.6	1,034.1	991.6	960.4	963.3	963.4
Under 1 year	1,412.6	5,306.8	4,298.9	2,586.7	2,164.8	2,168.9	2,243.4	2,221.8
1-4 years		208.5	150.5	110.5	105.3	93.4	96.8	84.2
5-14 years	95.1	75.1	67.1	47.4	45.2	44.4	40.9	43.7
15-24 years	289.7	212.0	320.6	209.1	186.7	175.4	165.0	163.2
25-34 years	503.5	402.5	559.5	407.3	387.1	360.3	335.8	329.2
35-44 years	878.1	762.0	956.6	689.8	667.9	606.7	586.5	608.9
45-54 years	1,905.0	1,624.8	1,777.5	1,479.9	1,432.5	1,352.1	1,287.3	1,291.1
55-64 years	3,773.2	3,316.4	3,256.9	2,873.0	2,804.1	2,758.1	2,713.1	2,656.6
65-74 years	5,310.3	5,798.7	5,803.2	5,131.1	5,046.3	5,040.1	4,949.3	4,991.7
75-84 years	10,101.9	8,605.1	9,454.9	9,231.6	8,635.1	8,477.2	9,100.0	8,869.0
85 years and over		14,844.8	14,415.4	16,098.8	15,396.4	15,117.9	14,155.6	14,707.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Death rates for all causes, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84--Continued

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
White female	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	645.0	555.0	501.7	411.1	401.4	393.3	392.7	391.4
All ages, crude	803.3	800.9	812.6	806.1	799.6	797.9	815.3	822.1
Under 1 year	2,566.8	2,007.7	1,614.6	962.5	935.4	895.2	837.6	826.5
1-4 years	112.2	85.2	66.1	49.3	47.7	47.0	43.9	39.4
5-14 years	45.1	34.7	29.9	22.9	21.6	21.2	19.7	18.6
15-24 years	71.5	54.9	61.6	55.5	53.2	49.5	48.3	50.1
25-34 years	112.8	85.0	84.1	65.4	64.7	61.3	60.1	58.4
35-44 years	235.8	191.1	193.3	138.2	133.6	127.7	123.4	123.4
45-54 years	546.4	458.8	462.9	372.7	370.9	355.1	351.0	351.6
55-64 years	1,293.8	1,078.9	1,014.9	876.2	869.4	859.8	867.8	866.6
65-74 years	3,242.8	2,779.3	2,470.7	2,066.6	2,032.8	2,022.9	2,024.7	2,031.4
75-84 years	8,481.5	7,696.6	6,698.7	5,401.7	5,176.3	5,100.7	5,162.2	5,161.7
85 years and over	19,679.5	19,477.7	16,729.5	14,979.6	14,438.2	14,123.9	14,278.3	13,909.5
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted	1,106.7	916.9	814.4	631.1	599.1	581.4	590.4	586.2
All ages, crude	1,002.0	905.0	829.2	733.3	707.3	692.4	711.2	711.1
Under 1 year	1,139.3	4,162.2	3,368.8	2,123.7	1,823.4	1,760.1	1,818.6	1,841.3
1-4 years		173.3	129.4	84.4	81.6	76.4	73.6	68.3
5-14 years	72.8	53.8	43.8	30.5	30.0	29.4	28.0	24.5
15-24 years	213.1	107.5	111.9	70.5	64.0	63.5	65.6	69.1
25-34 years	393.3	273.2	231.0	150.0	141.1	134.8	130.0	129.7
35-44 years	758.1	568.5	533.0	323.9	306.1	282.7	276.1	309.3
45-54 years	1,576.4	1,177.0	1,043.9	768.2	723.9	693.1	685.8	641.0
55-64 years	3,089.4	2,510.9	1,986.2	1,561.0	1,527.9	1,498.3	1,526.3	1,525.6
65-74 years	4,000.2	4,064.2	3,860.9	3,057.4	2,929.7	2,863.0	2,930.6	2,881.7
75-84 years	8,347.0	6,730.0	6,691.5	6,212.1	5,822.3	5,708.5	6,064.6	6,095.1
85 years and over		13,052.6	12,131.7	12,367.2	11,933.0	11,660.0	11,329.5	10,729.9

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[1] Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[2] Provisional data.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-83. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 33-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 26, 1985; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 11. Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age, according to race and sex: United States, selected years 1900-1984

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Specified age and year	All races			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
At birth	Remaining life expectancy in years								
1900[1,2]..........	47.3	46.3	48.3	47.6	46.6	48.7	[3]33.0	[3]32.5	[3]33.5
1950[2]............	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	60.7	58.9	62.7
1960[2]............	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	63.2	60.7	65.9
1970.............	70.9	67.1	74.8	71.7	68.0	75.6	64.1	60.0	68.3
1971.............	71.1	67.4	75.0	72.0	68.3	75.8	64.6	60.5	68.9
1972.............	71.2	67.4	75.1	72.0	68.3	75.9	64.7	60.4	69.1
1973.............	71.4	67.6	75.3	72.2	68.5	76.1	65.0	60.9	69.3
1974.............	72.0	68.2	75.9	72.8	69.0	76.7	66.0	61.7	70.3
1975.............	72.6	68.8	76.6	73.4	69.5	77.3	66.8	62.4	71.3
1976.............	72.9	69.1	76.8	73.6	69.9	77.5	67.2	62.9	71.6
1977.............	73.3	69.5	77.2	74.0	70.2	77.9	67.7	63.4	72.0
1978.............	73.5	69.6	77.3	74.1	70.4	78.0	68.1	63.7	72.4
1979.............	73.9	70.0	77.8	74.6	70.8	78.4	68.5	64.0	72.9
1980.............	73.7	70.0	77.4	74.4	70.7	78.1	68.1	63.8	72.5
1981.............	74.2	70.4	77.8	74.8	71.1	78.4	68.9	64.5	73.2
1982.............	74.5	70.9	78.1	75.1	71.5	78.7	69.4	65.1	73.7
1983.............	74.6	71.0	78.1	75.2	71.7	78.7	69.6	65.4	73.6
1984[2,4]..........	74.7	71.1	78.3	75.3	71.8	78.8	69.7	65.5	73.7
At 65 years									
1900-1902[1,2].....	11.9	11.5	12.2	---	11.5	12.2	---	[3]10.4	[3]11.4
1950[2]............	13.9	12.8	15.0	---	12.8	15.1	13.9	12.9	14.9
1960[2]............	14.3	12.8	15.8	14.4	12.9	15.9	13.9	12.7	15.1
1970.............	15.2	13.1	17.0	15.2	13.1	17.1	14.2	12.5	15.7
1971.............	15.2	13.2	17.1	15.3	13.2	17.2	14.3	12.7	15.8
1972.............	15.2	13.1	17.1	15.2	13.1	17.2	14.2	12.4	15.8
1973.............	15.3	13.2	17.2	15.4	13.2	17.3	14.1	12.5	15.7
1974.............	15.6	13.4	17.5	15.7	13.5	17.7	14.5	12.7	16.2
1975.............	16.1	13.8	18.1	16.1	13.8	18.2	15.0	13.1	16.7
1976.............	16.1	13.8	18.1	16.2	13.8	18.2	15.0	13.1	16.7
1977.............	16.4	14.0	18.4	16.5	14.0	18.5	15.2	13.3	16.9
1978.............	16.4	14.1	18.4	16.5	14.1	18.5	15.3	13.3	17.1
1979.............	16.7	14.3	18.7	16.8	14.4	18.8	15.5	13.5	17.3
1980.............	16.4	14.1	18.3	16.5	14.2	18.4	15.1	13.0	16.8
1981.............	16.7	14.3	18.6	16.7	14.4	18.7	15.5	13.4	17.3
1982.............	16.8	14.5	18.7	16.9	14.5	18.8	15.7	13.5	17.5
1983.............	16.7	14.5	18.6	16.8	14.5	18.7	15.5	13.4	17.3
1984[2,4]..........	16.8	14.5	18.7	16.9	14.6	18.8	15.6	13.4	17.5

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[1] Death registration area only. The death registration area increased from 10 States and the District of Columbia in 1900 to the coterminous United States in 1933.
[2] Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[3] Figure is for the all other population.
[4] Provisional data.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1940-1960, by R. D. Grove and A. M. Hetzel. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 1677. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968; Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-1101. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 33-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 26, 1985; Unpublished data from the Division of Vital Statistics; Data computed by the Office of Research and Methodology from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 12. Infant mortality rates, fetal death rates, and perinatal mortality rates, according to race: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Race and year	Infant mortality rate[1] Total	Neonatal Under 28 days	Neonatal Under 7 days	Postneonatal	Fetal death rate[2]	Late fetal death rate[3]	Perinatal mortality rate[4]
All races	Number of deaths per 1,000 live births						
1950[5]	29.2	20.5	17.8	8.7	18.4	14.9	32.5
1960[5]	26.0	18.7	16.7	7.3	15.8	12.1	28.6
1970	20.0	15.1	13.6	4.9	14.0	9.5	23.0
1975	16.1	11.6	10.0	4.5	10.6	7.8	17.7
1976	15.2	10.9	9.3	4.3	10.3	7.5	16.7
1977	14.1	9.9	8.4	4.2	9.8	7.1	15.4
1978	13.8	9.5	8.0	4.3	9.6	6.6	14.6
1979	13.1	8.9	7.5	4.2	9.3	6.4	13.8
1980	12.6	8.5	7.1	4.1	[6]9.1	[6]6.2	[6]13.2
1981	11.9	8.0	6.7	3.9	8.9	5.9	12.6
1982	11.5	7.7	6.4	3.8	8.8	5.9	12.3
1983	11.2	7.3	6.1	3.9	8.4	5.4	11.5
1984[5,7]	10.6	6.9	---	3.7	---	---	---
White							
1950[5]	26.8	19.4	17.1	7.4	16.6	13.3	30.1
1960[5]	22.9	17.2	15.6	5.7	13.9	10.8	26.2
1970	17.8	13.8	12.5	4.0	12.3	8.6	21.1
1975	14.2	10.4	9.0	3.8	9.4	7.1	16.0
1976	13.3	9.7	8.2	3.6	9.3	6.9	15.1
1977	12.3	8.7	7.4	3.6	8.7	6.5	13.9
1978	12.0	8.4	7.0	3.6	8.4	6.0	13.0
1979	11.4	7.9	6.6	3.5	8.3	5.9	12.5
1980	11.0	7.5	6.2	3.5	[6]8.1	[6]5.7	[6]11.9
1981	10.5	7.1	5.9	3.4	8.0	5.5	11.3
1982	10.1	6.8	5.6	3.3	7.9	5.5	11.0
1983	9.7	6.4	5.4	3.3	7.4	5.0	10.3
Black							
1950[5]	43.9	27.8	23.0	16.1	32.1	---	---
1960[5]	44.3	27.8	23.7	16.5	---	---	---
1970	32.6	22.8	20.3	9.9	23.2	---	---
1975	26.2	18.3	15.7	7.9	16.8	11.4	26.9
1976	25.5	17.9	15.3	7.6	16.0	10.7	25.8
1977	23.6	16.1	13.5	7.6	15.6	10.1	23.5
1978	23.1	15.5	13.2	7.6	15.6	9.7	22.7
1979	21.8	14.3	12.1	7.5	14.8	9.0	21.1
1980	21.4	14.1	11.9	7.3	[6]14.4	[6]8.9	[6]20.7
1981	20.0	13.4	11.4	6.6	13.8	8.2	19.4
1982	19.6	13.1	11.1	6.6	13.8	8.2	19.1
1983	19.2	12.4	10.6	6.8	13.5	7.7	18.2

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[1] Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. Neonatal deaths occur within 28 days of birth; postneonatal deaths occur from 28 days to 365 days after birth. Deaths within 7 days are considered early neonatal deaths.

[2] Number of deaths of fetuses of 20 weeks or more gestation per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.

[3] Number of fetal deaths of 28 weeks or more gestation per 1,000 live births plus late fetal deaths.

[4] Number of late fetal deaths plus infant deaths within 7 days of birth per 1,000 live births plus late fetal deaths.

[5] Includes births and infant and late fetal deaths occurring to nonresidents of the United States.

[6] Revised figures.

[7] Provisional data. Not available separately by race.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-83. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 33-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 26, 1985; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 13. Infant mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1971-73, 1976-78, and 1981-83

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1971-73[1]	1976-78[1]	1981-83	1971-73[1]	1976-78[1]	1981-83	1971-73[1]	1976-78[1]	1981-83
	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births								
United States..........	18.5	14.4	11.6	16.4	12.5	10.1	29.4	24.1	19.6
New England..............	16.1	11.9	10.1	15.5	11.3	9.5	27.9	22.6	19.0
Maine........................	17.6	10.3	9.5	17.7	10.4	9.6	*10.0	*9.0	*14.0
New Hampshire................	16.9	10.7	9.8	16.9	10.8	9.8	*26.0	*4.0	*19.5
Vermont......................	14.8	12.1	8.6	14.9	12.1	8.5	*-	*30.3	*28.2
Massachusetts................	15.6	11.7	9.6	15.0	11.2	9.2	28.2	19.6	17.1
Rhode Island.................	18.6	13.4	11.2	18.1	12.4	10.6	*29.9	*30.5	*19.3
Connecticut..................	15.7	13.1	11.1	14.3	11.5	9.8	27.7	25.1	21.1
Middle Atlantic..........	17.7	14.5	11.8	15.6	12.5	10.1	28.8	23.9	19.4
New York.....................	17.7	14.8	12.0	15.6	12.6	10.4	28.0	23.8	18.7
New Jersey...................	17.7	14.1	11.3	14.7	11.5	9.4	30.4	24.5	19.4
Pennsylvania.................	17.7	14.4	11.6	16.1	13.0	10.3	29.1	23.8	21.0
East North Central.......	18.6	14.4	12.1	16.4	12.6	10.3	31.2	25.2	22.5
Ohio.........................	18.0	14.0	11.7	16.3	12.8	10.3	29.9	22.5	20.3
Indiana......................	18.6	14.0	11.5	17.3	12.9	10.6	30.6	23.2	19.3
Illinois.....................	20.5	16.1	13.3	17.3	13.0	10.6	32.9	28.2	24.0
Michigan.....................	18.7	14.3	12.4	16.1	12.3	10.1	31.2	24.9	24.2
Wisconsin....................	14.9	11.7	9.8	14.3	11.2	9.2	24.7	19.2	18.0
West North Central.......	17.5	13.6	10.6	16.6	12.6	9.9	28.7	25.8	19.3
Minnesota....................	16.7	12.3	9.9	16.5	12.0	9.5	*28.0	*24.8	*22.1
Iowa.........................	17.0	13.1	9.7	16.9	12.8	9.5	*25.2	*25.9	*20.5
Missouri.....................	18.7	14.8	11.7	16.8	12.7	10.4	29.0	26.6	19.5
North Dakota.................	15.5	13.6	10.2	15.0	13.1	9.7	*30.5	*23.7	*10.6
South Dakota.................	18.8	15.6	10.8	16.8	14.0	9.0	*33.1	*22.2	*14.1
Nebraska.....................	17.0	13.3	9.9	16.3	12.8	9.5	*31.7	*24.1	*17.3
Kansas.......................	17.5	13.3	10.7	16.8	12.5	10.2	27.3	24.0	18.0
South Atlantic...........	20.2	16.0	13.2	16.8	12.8	10.4	29.2	24.1	20.3
Delaware.....................	16.8	13.2	12.5	13.1	10.7	9.5	31.3	21.9	21.7
Maryland.....................	16.6	15.4	12.1	14.0	12.3	9.4	25.3	23.4	18.7
District of Columbia.........	27.1	26.6	21.8	20.5	*12.9	*12.0	28.3	29.5	24.0
Virginia.....................	19.8	15.3	12.4	17.1	12.7	10.3	30.1	24.3	19.6
West Virginia................	19.8	15.5	11.8	19.3	15.3	11.6	*33.5	*23.0	*18.6
North Carolina...............	22.3	16.7	13.3	18.4	13.4	10.7	32.0	24.6	19.8
South Carolina...............	22.3	18.6	15.7	17.0	13.5	11.9	31.2	26.5	21.8
Georgia......................	19.9	15.6	13.3	16.3	12.2	9.9	27.6	22.0	19.3
Florida......................	19.4	14.9	12.8	16.4	12.1	10.1	28.5	23.0	20.8
East South Central.......	21.6	16.4	13.1	17.8	13.3	10.7	32.2	24.9	19.8
Kentucky.....................	17.9	13.9	11.9	17.2	13.3	11.4	25.0	21.3	17.8
Tennessee....................	20.6	15.4	12.5	18.1	13.4	10.3	30.0	22.9	20.2
Alabama......................	22.7	17.5	13.3	17.7	13.5	10.3	32.6	25.2	19.0
Mississippi..................	26.3	19.4	15.3	18.6	12.7	10.5	35.0	26.8	20.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Infant mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1971-73, 1976-78, and 1981-83--Continued

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1971-73[1]	1976-78[1]	1981-83	1971-73[1]	1976-78[1]	1981-83	1971-73[1]	1976-78[1]	1981-83
	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births								
West South Central.......	19.9	15.5	11.6	18.0	13.4	10.3	28.2	24.4	17.9
Arkansas....................	19.3	15.7	10.9	17.3	13.3	9.0	25.3	23.1	16.9
Louisiana...................	21.6	17.7	13.4	17.9	12.6	9.8	27.6	25.6	19.6
Oklahoma....................	17.9	14.8	11.7	17.4	14.0	11.5	28.3	22.9	16.7
Texas.......................	19.9	15.0	11.2	18.3	13.5	10.4	29.3	24.0	16.9
Mountain..................	17.4	12.8	10.1	16.8	12.4	9.9	25.1	19.4	16.0
Montana.....................	20.7	13.9	9.9	20.1	13.4	9.6	*34.2	*5.9	*29.1
Idaho.......................	16.9	12.0	10.0	16.6	12.1	10.1	*20.8	*20.1	*20.4
Wyoming.....................	22.7	14.4	10.1	22.5	14.4	10.2	*40.8	*27.2	*12.4
Colorado....................	17.3	12.0	9.7	17.2	11.9	9.7	21.7	19.0	13.1
New Mexico..................	19.7	14.5	10.4	18.5	13.8	10.2	*28.1	*23.1	*13.5
Arizona.....................	16.9	13.9	10.2	15.7	12.9	9.7	26.0	18.4	17.0
Utah........................	13.5	11.1	9.9	13.3	10.9	9.9	*25.5	*19.4	*18.5
Nevada......................	19.4	13.5	10.7	18.7	13.1	10.2	*26.2	*19.4	*19.7
Pacific...................	15.9	12.3	10.0	15.3	11.8	9.8	25.1	19.9	16.1
Washington..................	17.3	13.0	10.2	16.9	12.9	10.0	28.9	18.8	17.0
Oregon......................	16.7	12.6	10.4	16.6	12.5	10.3	*28.0	*20.6	*16.3
California..................	15.6	12.1	9.9	14.9	11.5	9.6	24.9	20.0	16.0
Alaska......................	18.7	15.2	12.0	18.3	13.4	10.4	*22.7	*20.3	*20.9
Hawaii......................	15.4	11.1	9.3	15.5	11.1	9.6	*12.6	*12.8	*12.2

[1] Excludes births and infant deaths occurring to nonresidents of the United States.

*States with fewer than 5,000 live births for the 3-year period.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 14. Infant mortality rates and average annual percent change: Selected countries, 1977 and 1982

(Data are based on National Vital Statistics Systems)

Country	Infant mortality rate		Average annual percent change[2]
	1977	1982[1]	
	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births		
Finland	9.1	6.5	-8.1
Japan	8.9	6.6	-5.8
Sweden	8.0	6.8	-3.2
Norway	9.2	7.5	-5.0
Switzerland	9.8	7.6	-6.2
Netherlands	9.5	8.1	-3.1
Denmark	8.7	8.4	-0.7
Canada	12.4	9.6	-6.2
France	11.4	9.6	-4.2
Australia	12.5	10.0	-5.4
Spain	15.6	10.3	-9.9
Singapore	12.4	10.8	-2.7
United Kingdom	14.1	11.1	-5.8
United States	14.1	11.5	-4.0
Federal Republic of Germany	15.5	11.6	-7.0
Belgium	13.6	11.7	-3.7
New Zealand	14.2	11.8	-3.6
German Democratic Republic	13.1	12.3	-1.6
Austria	16.8	12.8	-5.3
Italy	18.1	14.1	-6.1
Greece	20.4	14.2	-8.7
Israel	18.2	15.6	-3.8
Czechoslovakia	19.7	16.1	-4.0
Jamaica	15.2	16.2	6.6
Cuba	23.5	17.3	-5.9

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[1] Data for Jamaica are for 1978. Data for Finland, Norway, Switzerland, Canada, France, Australia, Spain, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, German Democratic Republic, Italy, Greece, and Israel are for 1981. Data for all other countries refer to 1982; of these, the U.S. figure is final and all others are provisional.

[2] Average annual percent change is between 1977 and the most recent year data are available.

NOTE: Rankings are from lowest to highest infant mortality rates based on the latest data available for countries or geographic areas with at least 1 million population and with "complete" counts of live births and infant deaths as indicated in the United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1982.

SOURCES: United Nations: Demographic Yearbook, 1981 and 1982. Pub. Nos. ST/ESA/STAT/SER.R/11 and ST/ESA/STAT/SER.R/12. New York. United Nations, 1983 and 1984; National Center for Health Statistics: Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1982. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 33-No. 9, Supp. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., June 21, 1984.

Table 15. Life expectancy at birth, according to sex: Selected countries, selected periods

(Data are based on reporting by countries)

Country	Period	Life expectancy in years	Period	Life expectancy in years
Male				
Japan	1976	72.2	1981	73.8
Sweden	1972-76	72.1	1981	73.1
Israel	1975	70.3	1981	72.7
Norway	1975-76	71.9	1980-81	72.5
Netherlands	1971-75	71.2	1980	72.4
Switzerland	1968-73	70.3	1977-78	72.0
Cuba	1970	68.5	1977-78	71.5
Australia	1965-67	67.6	1981	71.4
Denmark	1975-76	71.1	1980-81	71.1
Spain	1970	69.7	1975	70.4
England and Wales	1974-76	69.6	1978-80	70.4
Canada	1970-72	69.3	1975-77	70.2
Greece	1960-62	67.5	1970	70.1
France	1974	69.0	1978-80	70.1
United States	1975	68.7	1979	70.0
Federal Republic of Germany	1974-76	68.3	1979-81	69.9
Italy	1970-72	69.0	1974-77	69.7
Finland	1975	67.4	1981	69.5
New Zealand	1970-72	68.6	1975-77	69.0
Austria	1976	68.1	1980	69.0
German Democratic Republic	1969-70	68.9	1981	69.0
Singapore	1970	65.1	1980	68.9
Ireland	1970-72	68.8	1970-72	68.8
Bulgaria	1969-71	68.6	1974-76	68.7
Scotland	1971-73	67.2	1979-81	68.6
Female				
Norway	1975-76	78.1	1980-81	79.2
Netherlands	1971-75	77.2	1980	79.2
Japan	1976	77.4	1981	79.1
Sweden	1972-76	77.8	1981	79.1
Switzerland	1968-73	76.2	1977-78	78.7
Australia	1965-67	74.2	1981	78.4
France	1974	76.9	1978-80	78.2
United States	1975	76.5	1979	77.8
Finland	1975	75.9	1981	77.8
Canada	1970-72	76.4	1975-77	77.5
Denmark	1975-76	76.8	1980-81	77.2
Federal Republic of Germany	1974-76	74.8	1979-81	76.7
England and Wales	1974-76	75.8	1978-80	76.6
Spain	1970	75.0	1975	76.2
Austria	1976	75.1	1980	76.2
Italy	1970-72	74.9	1974-77	75.9
Israel	1975	73.9	1981	75.9
New Zealand	1970-72	74.6	1975-77	75.5
Poland	1976	74.6	1981	75.2
Belgium	1968-72	74.2	1972-76	75.1
Cuba	1970	71.8	1977-78	74.9
Scotland	1971-73	73.6	1979-81	74.9
German Democratic Republic	1969-70	74.2	1981	74.8
Czechoslovakia	1977	73.6	1981	74.3
Singapore	1970	70.0	1980	74.2

NOTE: Rankings are from highest to lowest life expectancy based on the latest available data for countries or geographic areas with at least 1 million population and most recent data for 1970 or later. This table is based only on data from the official life tables of the country concerned, consistent with the data presented in the United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1982.

SOURCES: United Nations: Demographic Yearbook, 1977 and 1982. Pub. Nos. ST/ESA/STAT/SER.R/6 and ST/ESA/STAT/SER.R/12. New York. United Nations, 1978 and 1984; National Center for Health Statistics: Unpublished data from the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 16. Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and cause of death	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
All races	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All causes	841.5	760.9	714.3	585.8	568.2	553.8	550.5	547.7
Diseases of heart	307.6	286.2	253.6	202.0	195.0	190.5	188.8	183.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	88.8	79.7	66.3	40.8	38.1	35.8	34.4	33.9
Malignant neoplasms	125.4	125.8	129.9	132.8	131.6	132.5	132.6	133.1
Respiratory system	12.8	19.2	28.4	36.4	36.6	37.5	37.9	38.5
Colorectal	19.0	17.7	16.8	15.5	15.1	15.0	14.9	---
Stomach	14.1	9.3	5.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	---
Breast[3]	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.7	23.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	4.4	8.2	13.2	15.9	16.3	16.2	17.4	18.0
Pneumonia and influenza	26.2	28.0	22.1	12.9	12.3	10.9	11.8	12.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8.5	10.5	14.7	12.2	11.4	10.5	10.2	9.8
Diabetes mellitus	14.3	13.6	14.1	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.9	9.9
Accidents and adverse effects	57.5	49.9	53.7	42.3	39.8	36.6	35.3	35.6
Motor vehicle accidents	23.3	22.5	27.4	22.9	21.8	19.3	18.5	19.2
Suicide	11.0	10.6	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.6
Homicide and legal intervention	5.4	5.2	9.1	10.8	10.4	9.7	8.6	8.2
White male								
All causes	963.1	917.7	893.4	745.3	724.4	706.0	698.4	694.6
Diseases of heart	381.1	375.4	347.6	277.5	268.8	262.1	257.8	---
Cerebrovascular diseases	87.0	80.3	68.8	41.9	38.9	36.6	35.2	---
Malignant neoplasms	130.9	141.6	154.3	160.5	158.3	159.4	158.9	---
Respiratory system	21.6	34.6	49.9	58.0	57.8	58.5	58.0	---
Colorectal	19.8	18.9	18.9	18.3	17.9	17.7	17.8	---
Stomach	17.8	11.9	7.7	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.1	---
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	6.0	13.8	24.0	26.7	26.8	26.2	27.6	---
Pneumonia and influenza	27.1	31.0	26.0	16.2	15.6	14.3	15.3	---
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.6	14.4	18.8	15.7	14.8	14.1	13.4	---
Diabetes mellitus	11.3	11.6	12.7	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.2	---
Accidents and adverse effects	80.9	70.5	76.2	62.3	59.1	54.1	51.8	---
Motor vehicle accidents	35.9	34.0	40.1	34.8	33.4	29.3	27.8	---
Suicide	18.1	17.5	18.2	18.9	18.9	19.4	19.3	---
Homicide and legal intervention	3.9	3.9	7.3	10.9	10.3	9.5	8.4	---
Black male								
All causes	1,373.1	1,246.1	1,318.6	1,112.8	1,067.7	1,035.0	1,019.6	1,016.1
Diseases of heart	415.5	381.2	375.9	327.3	316.7	309.4	308.2	---
Cerebrovascular diseases	146.2	141.2	124.2	77.5	72.7	68.9	64.2	---
Malignant neoplasms	126.1	158.5	198.0	229.9	232.0	235.2	232.2	---
Respiratory system	16.9	36.6	60.8	82.0	84.1	85.8	83.3	---
Colorectal	13.8	15.0	17.3	19.2	19.1	19.6	19.0	---
Stomach	25.7	20.8	15.5	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.0	---
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	---	---	---	20.9	21.4	20.6	22.2	---
Pneumonia and influenza	63.8	70.2	53.8	28.0	26.4	23.2	24.3	---
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8.8	14.8	33.1	30.6	27.3	23.5	22.8	---
Diabetes mellitus	11.5	16.2	21.2	17.7	16.8	16.1	17.7	---
Accidents and adverse effects	105.7	100.0	119.5	82.0	74.7	68.3	66.2	---
Motor vehicle accidents	39.8	38.2	50.1	32.9	30.7	27.2	26.4	---
Suicide	7.0	7.8	9.9	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.5	---
Homicide and legal intervention	51.1	44.9	82.1	71.9	69.2	62.3	53.8	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1950-84--Continued

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and cause of death	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
White female	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All causes	645.0	555.0	501.7	411.1	401.4	393.3	392.7	391.4
Diseases of heart	223.6	197.1	167.8	134.6	129.8	127.4	126.7	---
Cerebrovascular diseases	79.7	68.7	56.2	35.2	33.1	31.0	29.6	---
Malignant neoplasms	119.4	109.5	107.6	107.7	107.2	108.2	108.5	---
Respiratory system	4.6	5.1	10.1	18.2	18.8	20.0	21.0	---
Colorectal	19.0	17.0	15.3	13.3	12.9	12.7	12.5	---
Stomach	9.6	6.1	3.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	---
Breast	22.5	22.4	23.4	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.7	---
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2.8	3.3	5.3	9.2	9.8	10.0	11.3	---
Pneumonia and influenza	18.9	19.0	15.0	9.4	9.0	7.6	8.6	---
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	5.8	6.6	8.7	7.0	6.7	6.1	6.0	---
Diabetes mellitus	16.4	13.7	12.8	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.6	---
Accidents and adverse effects	30.6	25.5	27.2	21.4	20.2	18.7	18.3	---
Motor vehicle accidents	10.6	11.1	14.4	12.3	11.7	10.5	10.3	---
Suicide	5.3	5.3	7.2	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	---
Homicide and legal intervention	1.4	1.5	2.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	---
Black female								
All causes	1,106.7	916.9	814.4	631.1	599.1	581.4	590.4	586.2
Diseases of heart	349.5	292.6	251.7	201.1	191.2	186.3	191.5	---
Cerebrovascular diseases	155.6	139.5	107.9	61.7	58.1	54.7	53.8	---
Malignant neoplasms	131.9	127.8	123.5	129.7	127.1	128.7	129.8	---
Respiratory system	4.1	5.5	10.9	19.5	20.1	20.4	22.0	---
Colorectal	15.0	15.4	16.1	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.1	---
Stomach	13.1	9.1	6.0	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.7	---
Breast	19.3	21.3	21.5	23.3	23.7	24.6	24.4	---
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	---	---	---	6.3	6.3	7.3	7.6	---
Pneumonia and influenza	50.4	43.9	29.2	12.7	11.3	10.1	10.2	---
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	5.7	8.9	17.8	14.4	12.7	10.9	10.8	---
Diabetes mellitus	22.7	27.3	30.9	22.1	21.3	19.8	21.1	---
Accidents and adverse effects	38.5	35.9	35.3	25.1	21.6	20.8	21.9	---
Motor vehicle accidents	10.3	10.0	13.8	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.5	---
Suicide	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	---
Homicide and legal intervention	11.7	11.8	15.0	13.7	12.9	12.0	11.2	---

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[1] Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[2] Provisional data.
[3] Female only.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1940-1960, by R. D. Grove and A. M. Hetzel. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 1677. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968; Unpublished data from the Division of Vital Statistics; Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-83. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 33-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 26, 1985; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 17. Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
All races	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	307.6	286.2	253.6	202.0	195.0	190.5	188.8	183.3
All ages, crude	355.5	369.0	362.0	336.0	328.7	326.0	329.2	324.4
Under 1 year	3.5	6.6	13.1	22.8	21.3	21.1	26.0	20.1
1-4 years	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.3
5-14 years	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	
15-24 years	6.8	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5
25-34 years	19.4	15.6	11.4	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.0
35-44 years	86.4	74.6	66.7	44.6	43.2	40.7	39.3	37.1
45-54 years	308.6	271.8	238.4	180.2	177.7	169.4	164.7	160.5
55-64 years	808.1	737.9	652.3	494.1	481.5	468.7	463.0	444.7
65-74 years	1,839.8	1,740.5	1,558.2	1,218.6	1,175.8	1,156.4	1,139.2	1,110.6
75-84 years	4,310.1	4,089.4	3,683.8	2,993.1	2,850.3	2,801.4	2,816.3	2,752.3
85 years and over	9,150.6	9,317.8	8,468.0	7,777.1	7,458.8	7,341.3	7,335.5	7,125.7
White male								
All ages, age adjusted	381.1	375.4	347.6	277.5	268.8	262.1	257.8	---
All ages, crude	433.0	454.6	438.3	384.0	375.8	371.0	370.9	---
Under 1 year	4.1	6.9	12.0	22.5	20.0	22.3	24.1	---
1-4 years	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	---
5-14 years	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	---
15-24 years	5.8	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	---
25-34 years	20.1	17.6	12.3	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.6	---
35-44 years	110.6	107.5	94.6	61.8	60.6	57.2	55.3	---
45-54 years	423.6	413.2	365.7	269.8	265.6	253.8	243.0	---
55-64 years	1,081.7	1,056.0	979.3	730.6	708.7	689.9	674.1	---
65-74 years	2,308.3	2,297.9	2,177.2	1,729.7	1,669.9	1,636.2	1,603.6	---
75-84 years	4,907.3	4,839.9	4,617.6	3,883.2	3,751.5	3,674.7	3,664.3	---
85 years and over	9,950.5	10,135.8	9,693.0	8,958.0	8,596.0	8,442.2	8,503.4	---
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted	415.5	381.2	375.9	327.3	316.7	309.4	308.2	---
All ages, crude	348.4	330.6	330.3	301.0	289.7	282.3	288.5	---
Under 1 year	4.8	13.9	33.5	42.8	35.6	34.4	54.5	---
1-4 years		3.8	3.9	6.3	4.4	4.3	5.1	---
5-14 years	6.4	3.0	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	---
15-24 years	18.0	8.7	8.3	8.3	6.7	6.0	6.6	---
25-34 years	51.9	43.1	41.6	30.3	29.3	26.6	27.5	---
35-44 years	198.1	168.1	189.2	136.6	129.3	119.4	115.9	---
45-54 years	624.1	514.0	512.8	433.4	426.1	406.4	398.2	---
55-64 years	1,434.0	1,236.8	1,135.4	987.2	981.5	950.4	928.0	---
65-74 years	2,140.1	2,281.4	2,237.8	1,847.2	1,812.7	1,822.5	1,804.5	---
75-84 years	4,107.9	3,533.6	3,783.4	3,578.8	3,302.5	3,245.9	3,457.5	---
85 years and over		6,037.9	6,330.8	6,819.5	6,394.5	6,378.6	5,907.9	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84--Continued

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
White female	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted......	223.6	197.1	167.8	134.6	129.8	127.4	126.7	---
All ages, crude............	289.4	306.5	313.8	319.2	314.6	315.8	321.5	---
Under 1 year....................	2.7	4.3	7.0	15.7	18.0	14.8	19.3	---
1-4 years.......................	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.1	---
5-14 years......................	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	---
15-24 years.....................	5.3	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	---
25-34 years.....................	12.2	8.2	5.5	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.8	---
35-44 years.....................	40.5	28.6	23.9	16.4	16.2	15.6	14.5	---
45-54 years.....................	141.9	103.4	91.4	71.2	71.2	66.6	67.4	---
55-64 years.....................	460.2	383.0	317.7	248.1	243.7	237.9	237.5	---
65-74 years.....................	1,400.9	1,229.8	1,044.0	796.7	769.4	759.6	745.6	---
75-84 years.....................	3,925.2	3,629.7	3,143.5	2,493.6	2,359.0	2,331.7	2,332.4	---
85 years and over...............	9,084.7	9,280.8	8,207.5	7,501.6	7,215.1	7,118.6	7,133.7	---
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted......	349.5	292.6	251.7	201.1	191.2	186.3	191.5	---
All ages, crude............	289.9	268.5	261.0	249.7	241.1	237.0	248.1	---
Under 1 year....................	3.9	12.0	31.3	43.6	29.2	30.0	45.6	---
1-4 years.......................		2.8	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.6	---
5-14 years......................	8.8	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.1	---
15-24 years.....................	19.8	10.0	6.0	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.4	---
25-34 years.....................	52.0	35.9	24.7	15.7	13.7	13.3	13.6	---
35-44 years.....................	185.0	125.3	99.8	61.7	56.0	53.4	53.0	---
45-54 years.....................	526.8	360.7	290.9	202.4	197.8	192.2	182.8	---
55-64 years.....................	1,210.7	952.3	710.5	530.1	517.2	501.9	517.7	---
65-74 years.....................	1,659.4	1,680.5	1,553.2	1,210.3	1,152.3	1,124.3	1,159.8	---
75-84 years.....................	3,499.3	2,926.9	2,964.1	2,707.2	2,509.4	2,445.0	2,660.1	---
85 years and over...............		5,650.0	5,669.8	5,796.5	5,583.9	5,491.3	5,298.4	---

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[1] Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[2] Provisional data.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-83. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 33-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 26, 1985; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 18. Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
All races	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	88.8	79.7	66.3	40.8	38.1	35.8	34.4	33.9
All ages, crude	104.0	108.0	101.9	75.1	71.3	68.0	66.5	65.6
Under 1 year	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.3
1-4 years	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
5-14 years	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
15-24 years	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
25-34 years	4.2	4.7	4.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3
35-44 years	18.7	14.7	15.6	8.5	8.4	7.7	7.3	7.7
45-54 years	70.4	49.2	41.6	25.2	24.9	23.7	22.8	24.8
55-64 years	195.3	147.3	115.8	65.2	62.9	58.9	57.6	58.2
65-74 years	549.7	469.2	384.1	219.5	206.3	193.5	182.2	181.7
75-84 years	1,499.6	1,491.3	1,254.2	788.6	715.6	675.1	652.7	628.0
85 years and over	2,990.1	3,680.5	3,234.6	2,288.9	2,126.8	2,000.8	1,912.5	1,796.6
White male								
All ages, age adjusted	87.0	80.3	68.8	41.9	38.9	36.6	35.2	---
All ages, crude	100.5	102.7	93.5	63.3	59.4	56.7	55.5	---
Under 1 year	5.9	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.6	4.0	---
1-4 years	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	---
5-14 years	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	---
15-24 years	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	---
25-34 years	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	---
35-44 years	13.1	11.3	11.8	6.5	6.4	5.6	5.5	---
45-54 years	53.7	40.9	35.6	21.7	20.5	20.2	19.1	---
55-64 years	182.2	139.0	119.9	64.2	61.6	57.3	56.5	---
65-74 years	569.7	501.0	420.0	240.4	225.3	211.5	197.1	---
75-84 years	1,556.3	1,564.8	1,361.6	854.8	775.6	727.3	714.8	---
85 years and over	3,127.1	3,734.8	3,317.6	2,236.9	2,051.4	1,944.7	1,862.9	---
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted	146.2	141.2	124.2	77.5	72.7	68.9	64.2	---
All ages, crude	122.0	122.9	108.7	73.1	68.2	64.3	61.3	---
Under 1 year	2.5	8.5	12.2	11.2	9.1	7.7	7.5	---
1-4 years		1.9	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	---
5-14 years	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	---
15-24 years	3.3	3.7	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	---
25-34 years	12.0	12.8	14.6	7.7	7.2	6.3	5.9	---
35-44 years	59.3	47.4	52.7	29.2	29.2	27.8	24.3	---
45-54 years	211.9	166.1	136.2	82.1	84.2	76.6	74.1	---
55-64 years	522.8	439.9	343.4	189.8	182.3	174.3	163.8	---
65-74 years	783.6	899.2	780.0	472.8	437.0	428.1	388.0	---
75-84 years	1,504.9	1,475.2	1,442.6	1,067.6	943.9	881.7	844.1	---
85 years and over		2,700.0	2,315.4	1,873.2	1,787.3	1,637.5	1,479.4	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84--Continued

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
White female	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	79.7	68.7	56.2	35.2	33.1	31.0	29.6	---
All ages, crude	103.3	110.1	109.8	88.8	85.1	81.7	79.8	---
Under 1 year	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	---
1-4 years	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	---
5-14 years	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	---
15-24 years	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	---
25-34 years	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	---
35-44 years	13.6	10.1	11.5	6.7	6.7	5.9	5.6	---
45-54 years	55.0	33.8	30.5	18.7	18.8	17.8	16.9	---
55-64 years	156.9	103.0	78.1	48.7	47.7	44.0	42.6	---
65-74 years	498.1	383.3	303.2	172.8	163.6	154.2	144.6	---
75-84 years	1,471.3	1,444.7	1,176.8	730.3	665.4	628.9	602.0	---
85 years and over	3,017.9	3,795.7	3,316.1	2,367.8	2,206.0	2,074.5	1,986.5	---
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted	155.6	139.5	107.9	61.7	58.1	54.7	53.8	---
All ages, crude	128.3	127.7	112.1	77.9	74.4	70.6	70.5	---
Under 1 year	2.8	6.7	9.1	6.4	6.2	6.5	7.3	---
1-4 years		1.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	---
5-14 years	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	---
15-24 years	4.2	3.4	3.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	---
25-34 years	15.9	17.4	14.3	7.0	6.6	6.5	5.1	---
35-44 years	75.0	57.4	49.1	21.6	21.0	21.1	20.1	---
45-54 years	248.9	166.2	119.4	61.9	59.9	56.7	55.7	---
55-64 years	567.7	452.0	272.5	138.7	129.8	127.5	126.0	---
65-74 years	754.4	830.5	673.4	362.2	345.1	305.3	308.4	---
75-84 years	1,496.7	1,413.1	1,337.8	918.6	828.3	800.8	786.7	---
85 years and over		2,578.9	2,504.8	1,896.3	1,832.1	1,689.6	1,603.1	---

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[1] Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[2] Provisional data.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-83. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 33-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 26, 1985; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 19. Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
All races	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	125.4	125.8	129.9	132.8	131.6	132.5	132.6	133.1
All ages, crude	139.8	149.2	162.8	183.9	184.0	187.2	189.3	191.6
Under 1 year	8.7	7.2	4.7	3.2	2.5	3.7	3.6	*2.5
1-4 years	11.7	10.9	7.5	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.7	3.4
5-14 years	6.7	6.8	6.0	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	
15-24 years	8.6	8.3	8.3	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.5
25-34 years	20.0	19.5	16.5	13.7	13.0	13.2	12.8	12.6
35-44 years	62.7	59.7	59.5	48.6	47.2	46.2	45.6	44.5
45-54 years	175.1	177.0	182.5	180.0	178.1	176.0	172.2	172.4
55-64 years	392.9	396.8	423.0	436.1	434.8	439.7	443.0	450.8
65-74 years	692.5	713.9	754.2	817.9	814.8	824.9	829.3	830.0
75-84 years	1,153.3	1,127.4	1,168.0	1,232.3	1,221.8	1,238.7	1,254.7	1,272.7
85 years and over	1,451.0	1,450.0	1,417.3	1,594.6	1,575.3	1,598.6	1,583.4	1,559.1
White male								
All ages, age adjusted	130.9	141.6	154.3	160.5	158.3	159.4	158.9	---
All ages, crude	147.2	166.1	185.1	208.7	207.9	211.7	213.8	---
Under 1 year	9.6	7.9	4.3	3.5	2.5	3.5	3.5	---
1-4 years	13.1	13.1	8.5	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.3	---
5-14 years	7.6	8.0	7.0	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.4	---
15-24 years	9.9	10.3	10.6	7.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	---
25-34 years	17.7	18.8	16.2	13.6	12.6	12.8	12.6	---
35-44 years	44.5	46.3	50.1	41.1	39.7	39.3	38.3	---
45-54 years	150.8	164.1	172.0	175.4	173.8	170.9	166.7	---
55-64 years	409.4	450.9	498.1	497.4	494.4	497.3	499.5	---
65-74 years	798.7	887.3	997.0	1,070.7	1,060.3	1,067.8	1,063.7	---
75-84 years	1,367.6	1,413.7	1,592.7	1,779.7	1,749.5	1,790.0	1,805.3	---
85 years and over	1,732.7	1,791.4	1,948.1	2,375.6	2,358.7	2,413.4	2,416.3	---
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted	126.1	158.5	198.0	229.9	232.0	235.2	232.2	---
All ages, crude	106.6	136.7	171.6	205.5	206.3	208.2	210.5	---
Under 1 year	8.2	6.8	5.3	4.5	2.7	2.3	3.9	---
1-4 years		7.9	7.6	5.1	4.5	4.0	4.7	---
5-14 years	5.8	4.4	4.8	3.7	4.7	4.5	4.1	---
15-24 years	7.9	9.7	9.4	8.1	7.0	6.9	5.6	---
25-34 years	18.0	18.4	18.8	14.1	14.1	14.8	14.7	---
35-44 years	55.7	72.9	81.3	73.8	75.8	70.6	70.7	---
45-54 years	211.7	244.7	311.2	333.0	332.2	333.1	315.5	---
55-64 years	490.8	579.7	689.2	812.5	814.8	838.2	821.6	---
65-74 years	636.4	938.5	1,168.9	1,417.2	1,462.1	1,477.3	1,457.4	---
75-84 years	853.5	1,053.3	1,624.8	2,029.6	2,010.5	2,048.4	2,196.8	---
85 years and over		1,155.2	1,635.9	2,393.9	2,383.6	2,566.1	2,219.0	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84--Continued

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
White female	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted......	119.4	109.5	107.6	107.7	107.2	108.2	108.5	---
All ages, crude.............	139.9	139.8	149.4	170.3	172.0	175.6	177.9	---
Under 1 year....................	7.8	6.8	5.4	2.7	2.6	3.5	3.5	---
1-4 years.......................	11.3	9.7	6.9	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	---
5-14 years......................	6.3	6.2	5.4	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	---
15-24 years.....................	7.5	6.5	6.2	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.6	---
25-34 years.....................	20.9	18.8	16.3	13.5	12.9	12.9	12.3	---
35-44 years.....................	74.5	66.6	62.4	50.9	48.6	48.5	48.0	---
45-54 years.....................	185.8	175.7	177.3	166.4	165.5	163.5	160.0	---
55-64 years.....................	362.5	329.0	338.6	355.5	356.3	361.5	366.8	---
65-74 years.....................	616.5	562.1	554.7	605.2	605.7	618.4	627.4	---
75-84 years.....................	1,026.6	939.3	903.5	905.4	907.8	913.0	919.5	---
85 years and over...............	1,348.3	1,304.9	1,179.4	1,266.8	1,257.2	1,270.6	1,265.7	---
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted......	131.9	127.8	123.5	129.7	127.1	128.7	129.8	---
All ages, crude.............	111.8	113.8	117.3	136.5	135.2	137.9	140.7	---
Under 1 year....................	7.0	6.7	3.3	3.0	0.7	3.1	3.3	---
1-4 years.......................		6.9	5.7	3.9	4.5	4.2	3.1	---
5-14 years......................	3.9	4.8	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.5	3.6	---
15-24 years.....................	8.8	6.9	6.4	5.7	4.6	5.4	5.0	---
25-34 years.....................	34.3	31.0	20.9	18.3	17.4	17.9	17.3	---
35-44 years.....................	119.8	102.4	94.6	73.5	73.7	69.4	68.9	---
45-54 years.....................	277.0	254.8	228.6	230.2	217.4	216.7	217.8	---
55-64 years.....................	484.6	442.7	404.8	450.4	446.4	455.4	452.9	---
65-74 years.....................	477.3	541.6	615.8	662.4	656.2	674.9	694.2	---
75-84 years.....................	605.3	696.3	763.3	923.9	916.2	944.3	972.4	---
85 years and over...............		728.9	896.8	1,159.9	1,133.9	1,129.6	1,132.6	---

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[1] Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[2] Provisional data.

*Based on fewer than 100 estimated deaths in the Current Mortality Sample.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-83. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 33-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 26, 1985; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 20. Death rates for malignant neoplasms of respiratory system, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
All races	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted.....	12.8	19.2	28.4	36.4	36.6	37.5	37.9	38.5
All ages, crude...........	14.1	22.2	34.2	47.9	48.5	50.2	51.3	52.5
Under 1 year.....................	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	*0.5
1-4 years........................	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	*0.1
5-14 years.......................	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
15-24 years......................	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*0.1
25-34 years......................	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
35-44 years......................	5.1	7.3	11.6	9.6	9.5	8.8	8.9	7.5
45-54 years......................	22.9	32.0	46.2	56.5	56.7	56.0	54.6	54.8
55-64 years......................	55.2	81.5	116.2	144.3	145.9	150.8	151.8	156.1
65-74 years......................	69.3	117.2	174.6	243.1	245.3	254.6	258.7	265.0
75-84 years......................	69.3	102.9	175.1	251.4	252.6	263.5	278.3	287.0
85 years and over................	64.0	79.1	121.8	184.5	187.7	196.0	191.6	184.7
White male								
All ages, age adjusted.......	21.6	34.6	49.9	58.0	57.8	58.5	58.0	---
All ages, crude..............	24.1	39.6	58.3	73.4	73.7	75.5	75.9	---
Under 1 year.....................	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	---
1-4 years........................	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	---
5-14 years.......................	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	---
15-24 years......................	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	---
25-34 years......................	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	---
35-44 years......................	7.9	10.4	15.4	11.2	11.1	10.1	10.0	---
45-54 years......................	39.1	53.0	67.6	74.3	74.6	72.4	68.7	---
55-64 years......................	95.9	149.8	199.3	215.0	212.8	216.8	215.2	---
65-74 years......................	119.4	225.1	344.8	418.4	415.1	424.1	420.7	---
75-84 years......................	109.1	191.9	360.7	516.1	515.8	534.1	550.1	---
85 years and over................	102.7	133.9	243.8	391.5	420.6	439.1	435.9	---
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted.......	16.9	36.6	60.8	82.0	84.1	85.8	83.3	---
All ages, crude..............	14.3	31.1	51.2	70.8	71.8	73.0	72.6	---
Under 1 year.....................	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0.3	0.4	---
1-4 years........................		0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.2	---
5-14 years.......................	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	---
15-24 years......................	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	---
25-34 years......................	2.1	2.6	2.9	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	---
35-44 years......................	9.4	20.7	32.6	26.9	26.0	22.0	23.0	---
45-54 years......................	41.1	75.0	123.5	142.8	146.0	143.5	137.7	---
55-64 years......................	78.8	161.8	250.3	340.3	356.0	367.6	346.2	---
65-74 years......................	65.2	184.6	322.2	499.4	518.7	540.6	530.3	---
75-84 years......................	42.4	126.3	290.6	499.6	486.2	505.7	536.8	---
85 years and over................		110.3	182.1	337.7	343.6	385.7	309.5	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Death rates for malignant neoplasms of respiratory system, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84--Continued

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
White female	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	4.6	5.1	10.1	18.2	18.8	20.0	21.0	---
All ages, crude	5.4	6.4	13.1	26.5	27.6	29.7	31.5	---
Under 1 year	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	---
1-4 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	---
5-14 years	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	---
15-24 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	---
25-34 years	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	---
35-44 years	2.2	3.4	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.6	---
45-54 years	6.5	9.8	22.1	33.9	33.6	35.3	35.3	---
55-64 years	15.5	16.7	39.3	74.2	78.3	83.9	87.8	---
65-74 years	27.2	26.5	45.4	108.1	114.1	123.6	132.3	---
75-84 years	40.0	36.5	56.8	99.3	102.7	110.2	122.2	---
85 years and over	44.0	45.2	60.1	96.8	92.0	96.1	96.7	---
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted	4.1	5.5	10.9	19.5	20.1	20.4	22.0	---
All ages, crude	3.4	4.9	10.1	19.3	19.8	20.5	22.3	---
Under 1 year	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.3	-	---
1-4 years		0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	---
5-14 years	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	---
15-24 years	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	---
25-34 years	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	---
35-44 years	2.7	3.4	10.5	7.9	9.7	9.9	8.7	---
45-54 years	8.8	12.8	25.3	46.4	46.4	40.4	45.4	---
55-64 years	15.3	20.7	36.4	83.8	89.1	92.8	97.2	---
65-74 years	16.4	20.7	49.3	91.7	89.6	98.0	110.6	---
75-84 years	19.2	33.1	52.6	81.1	83.5	98.5	108.5	---
85 years and over		44.7	54.0	90.5	86.6	88.7	96.9	---

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[1] Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[2] Provisional data.

*Based on fewer than 100 estimated deaths in the Current Mortality Sample.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-83. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 33-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 26, 1985; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 21. Death rates for malignant neoplasm of breast for females, according to race and age: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Race and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
All races	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.7	23.4
All ages, crude	24.7	26.1	28.4	30.6	30.9	31.4	31.6	32.7
Under 25 years	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	*0.0
25-34 years	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3
35-44 years	20.8	20.2	20.4	17.9	17.4	17.3	16.6	18.9
45-54 years	46.9	51.4	52.6	48.1	48.1	47.2	45.9	47.6
55-64 years	70.4	70.8	77.6	80.5	79.1	80.2	81.9	82.0
65-74 years	94.0	90.0	93.8	101.1	104.4	103.8	104.9	106.3
75-84 years	139.8	129.9	127.4	126.4	126.6	130.9	130.9	137.5
85 years and over	195.5	191.9	157.1	169.3	171.9	178.1	175.1	180.3
White								
All ages, age adjusted	22.5	22.4	23.4	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.7	---
All ages, crude	25.7	27.2	29.9	32.3	32.7	33.1	33.3	---
Under 25 years	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	---
25-34 years	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	---
35-44 years	20.8	19.7	20.2	17.3	16.8	17.0	16.0	---
45-54 years	47.1	51.2	53.0	48.1	48.2	46.5	45.3	---
55-64 years	70.9	71.8	79.3	81.3	79.9	80.8	82.8	---
65-74 years	96.3	91.6	95.9	103.7	106.6	105.4	106.9	---
75-84 years	143.6	132.8	129.6	128.4	128.8	133.0	133.1	---
85 years and over	204.2	199.7	161.9	171.7	174.0	181.9	178.6	---
Black								
All ages, age adjusted	19.3	21.3	21.5	23.3	23.7	24.6	24.4	---
All ages, crude	16.4	18.7	19.7	22.9	23.5	24.5	24.4	---
Under 25 years	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	---
25-34 years	4.9	6.1	5.9	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.6	---
35-44 years	21.0	24.8	24.4	24.1	23.7	22.3	23.8	---
45-54 years	46.5	54.4	52.0	52.7	53.1	57.7	55.3	---
55-64 years	64.3	63.2	64.7	79.9	79.4	83.0	82.9	---
65-74 years	67.0	72.3	77.3	84.3	92.0	97.1	95.0	---
75-84 years	81.0	87.5	101.8	114.1	112.6	122.0	120.6	---
85 years and over		92.1	112.1	149.9	158.0	145.2	143.4	---

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[1] Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[2] Provisional data--estimated number of deaths for both sexes per 100,000 female resident population.

*Based on fewer than 100 estimated deaths in the Current Mortality Sample.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-83. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 33-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 26, 1985; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 22. Maternal mortality rates for complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, according to race and age: United States, selected years 1950-83

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Race and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
All races	Number of deaths per 100,000 live births							
All ages, age adjusted	73.8	32.2	21.5	10.2	9.6	8.9	8.0	8.0
All ages, crude	83.3	37.1	21.5	9.6	9.2	8.5	7.9	8.0
Under 20 years	70.7	22.7	18.9	6.2	7.6	7.6	6.5	5.4
20-24 years	47.6	20.7	13.0	7.5	5.8	6.5	4.5	7.5
25-29 years	63.5	29.8	17.0	7.6	7.7	6.6	7.6	6.6
30-34 years	107.7	50.3	31.6	12.8	13.6	11.4	11.4	9.1
35-39 years	191.2	92.8	71.0	33.3	31.3	22.6	18.5	20.0
40 years and over[2]	335.8	147.0	118.6	82.6	65.9	65.3	61.8	27.0
White								
All ages, age adjusted	53.2	22.4	14.5	6.6	7.0	6.5	5.7	5.9
All ages, crude	61.1	26.0	14.4	6.4	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.9
Under 20 years	44.9	14.8	13.9	3.3	5.9	4.3	4.1	4.4
20-24 years	35.7	15.3	8.4	4.5	4.3	5.3	3.1	4.9
25-29 years	45.0	20.3	11.2	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.2
30-34 years	75.9	34.3	18.8	8.7	9.4	8.7	9.1	6.0
35-39 years	144.0	64.1	48.6	23.8	21.2	16.2	13.9	15.6
40 years and over[2]	286.4	110.8	97.6	42.8	53.9	42.8	40.2	29.8
Black								
All ages, age adjusted	---	92.1	64.2	28.2	24.0	22.1	20.0	19.3
All ages, crude	---	103.6	59.8	25.1	21.5	20.4	18.2	18.3
Under 20 years	---	54.8	31.8	13.8	12.8	16.8	12.3	7.0
20-24 years	---	56.9	41.0	22.3	13.4	13.0	11.6	20.2
25-29 years	---	92.8	63.8	20.0	21.4	17.9	22.3	16.0
30-34 years	---	150.6	115.6	44.0	41.9	34.2	22.9	31.1
35-39 years	---	280.2	193.3	88.2	91.7	65.4	51.5	44.7
40 years and over[2]	---	369.8	240.7	183.5	119.2	167.2	166.6	25.0

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[1] Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

[2] Rates computed by relating deaths of women 40 years and over to live births to women 40-49 years.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-83. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. I, Natality, 1950-83. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics; U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population estimates and projections. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, No. 499. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1973.

Table 23. Death rates for motor vehicle accidents, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
All races	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	23.3	22.5	27.4	22.9	21.8	19.3	18.5	19.2
All ages, crude	23.1	21.3	26.9	23.5	22.4	19.8	19.0	19.6
Under 1 year	8.4	8.1	9.8	7.0	6.1	5.8	5.2	4.1
1-4 years	11.5	10.0	11.5	9.2	7.8	7.9	7.5	6.7
5-14 years	8.8	7.9	10.2	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.6	
15-24 years	34.4	38.0	47.2	44.8	41.2	36.9	35.1	36.5
25-34 years	24.6	24.3	30.9	29.1	28.6	24.1	23.4	23.0
35-44 years	20.3	19.3	24.9	20.9	20.2	17.7	16.8	18.1
45-54 years	22.2	21.4	25.5	18.6	17.8	15.7	15.3	16.3
55-64 years	29.2	25.1	27.9	17.4	17.3	15.2	14.7	15.9
65-74 years	38.8	31.4	32.8	19.2	19.4	17.5	17.1	18.5
75-84 years	52.7	41.8	43.5	28.1	27.3	25.2	26.0	29.5
85 years and over	45.1	37.9	36.6	27.6	25.8	23.7	25.0	20.6
White male								
All ages, age adjusted	35.9	34.0	40.1	34.8	33.4	29.3	27.8	---
All ages, crude	35.1	31.5	39.1	35.9	34.5	30.1	28.5	---
Under 1 year	9.1	8.8	9.1	7.0	6.2	5.9	5.7	---
1-4 years	13.2	11.3	12.2	9.5	8.1	8.2	8.3	---
5-14 years	12.0	10.3	12.6	9.8	9.9	8.5	8.4	---
15-24 years	58.3	62.7	75.2	73.8	67.6	60.8	57.0	---
25-34 years	39.1	38.6	47.0	46.6	46.3	38.5	37.0	---
35-44 years	30.9	28.4	35.2	30.7	29.9	26.3	24.3	---
45-54 years	31.6	29.7	34.6	26.3	25.5	22.4	21.2	---
55-64 years	41.9	34.4	39.0	23.9	24.0	20.8	19.9	---
65-74 years	59.1	45.5	46.2	25.8	26.3	23.1	22.5	---
75-84 years	86.4	66.8	69.2	43.6	43.8	39.6	39.8	---
85 years and over	79.3	61.9	72.0	57.3	54.5	48.4	54.7	---
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted	39.8	38.2	50.1	32.9	30.7	27.2	26.4	---
All ages, crude	37.2	33.1	44.2	31.1	28.8	25.9	25.2	---
Under 1 year	9.0	6.8	10.6	7.8	6.0	5.0	3.6	---
1-4 years		12.7	16.9	13.7	9.7	11.1	10.9	---
5-14 years	9.7	10.4	16.1	10.5	9.3	8.6	8.5	---
15-24 years	41.6	46.4	58.1	34.9	30.8	29.2	28.3	---
25-34 years	57.4	51.0	70.4	44.9	42.2	36.6	35.9	---
35-44 years	45.9	43.6	59.5	41.2	40.0	33.9	33.6	---
45-54 years	49.9	48.1	61.4	39.1	39.0	33.9	32.4	---
55-64 years	58.8	47.3	62.1	40.3	35.6	31.8	31.2	---
65-74 years	48.5	46.1	54.9	41.8	42.4	33.7	29.6	---
75-84 years	61.8	51.8	51.5	46.5	43.9	39.8	41.7	---
85 years and over		58.6	53.8	34.0	36.4	37.5	28.6	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Death rates for motor vehicle accidents, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84--Continued

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
White female	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	10.6	11.1	14.4	12.3	11.7	10.5	10.3	---
All ages, crude	10.9	11.2	14.8	12.8	12.3	11.0	10.8	---
Under 1 year	7.8	7.5	10.2	7.1	6.5	5.6	4.8	---
1-4 years	10.1	8.3	9.6	7.7	6.8	7.0	6.0	---
5-14 years	5.6	5.3	6.9	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.7	---
15-24 years	12.6	15.6	22.7	23.0	21.8	18.9	18.8	---
25-34 years	9.0	9.0	12.7	12.2	12.4	10.6	10.7	---
35-44 years	8.1	8.9	12.3	10.6	9.9	8.8	8.8	---
45-54 years	10.8	11.4	14.3	10.2	9.5	8.5	8.5	---
55-64 years	15.0	15.3	16.1	10.5	10.7	9.3	9.3	---
65-74 years	20.9	19.3	22.1	13.4	13.3	12.6	12.6	---
75-84 years	25.4	23.8	28.1	19.0	18.0	17.3	17.9	---
85 years and over	22.3	22.2	18.9	15.3	14.7	13.9	14.0	---
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted	10.3	10.0	13.8	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.5	---
All ages, crude	10.2	9.7	13.4	8.3	7.7	7.6	7.6	---
Under 1 year	7.0	8.1	11.9	5.3	3.1	4.8	5.1	---
1-4 years		8.8	12.6	9.5	8.7	7.8	8.0	---
5-14 years	6.2	5.9	9.3	5.2	5.2	5.6	4.3	---
15-24 years	11.5	9.9	13.4	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.6	---
25-34 years	10.7	9.8	13.3	10.6	8.2	8.8	7.4	---
35-44 years	11.1	11.0	16.1	8.3	7.7	7.8	7.3	---
45-54 years	10.6	11.8	16.4	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.7	---
55-64 years	14.0	14.0	17.1	9.3	9.3	7.9	8.1	---
65-74 years	12.7	14.2	16.3	8.5	10.2	9.1	9.6	---
75-84 years	17.6	8.8	14.3	11.1	11.8	8.5	15.1	---
85 years and over		21.1	17.5	12.3	6.3	9.6	7.8	---

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[1] Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[2] Provisional data.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-83. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 33-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 26, 1985; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 24. Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
All races	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	5.4	5.2	9.1	10.8	10.4	9.7	8.6	8.2
All ages, crude	5.3	4.7	8.3	10.7	10.3	9.6	8.6	8.3
Under 1 year	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.9	6.1	6.7	5.3	9.6
1-4 years	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.2
5-14 years	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	
15-24 years	6.3	5.9	11.7	15.6	14.7	13.7	12.4	11.8
25-34 years	9.9	9.7	16.6	19.6	18.5	17.3	15.4	14.4
35-44 years	8.8	8.1	13.7	15.1	14.4	13.3	11.8	11.3
45-54 years	6.1	6.2	10.1	11.1	11.3	10.2	8.7	8.5
55-64 years	4.0	4.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.1	5.3
65-74 years	3.2	2.8	5.0	5.7	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.4
75-84 years	2.6	2.4	4.0	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.6
85 years and over	2.3	2.4	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.2
White male								
All ages, age adjusted	3.9	3.9	7.3	10.9	10.3	9.5	8.4	---
All ages, crude	3.9	3.6	6.8	10.9	10.4	9.6	8.6	---
Under 1 year	4.3	3.8	2.9	4.3	4.7	5.8	3.3	---
1-4 years	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	---
5-14 years	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	---
15-24 years	3.7	4.4	7.9	15.5	14.4	13.1	11.5	---
25-34 years	5.4	6.2	13.0	18.9	17.6	16.2	14.9	---
35-44 years	6.4	5.5	11.0	15.5	15.1	13.9	12.4	---
45-54 years	5.5	5.0	9.0	11.9	12.1	10.9	9.1	---
55-64 years	4.4	4.3	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.1	6.4	---
65-74 years	4.1	3.4	5.6	6.9	5.2	5.0	4.6	---
75-84 years	3.5	2.7	5.1	6.3	5.1	5.2	4.6	---
85 years and over	1.8	2.7	7.0	6.4	7.9	8.2	5.6	---
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted	51.1	44.9	82.1	71.9	69.2	62.3	53.8	---
All ages, crude	47.3	36.6	67.5	66.6	64.8	59.1	51.4	---
Under 1 year	1.8	10.3	14.3	18.6	11.1	16.1	14.0	---
1-4 years		1.7	5.1	7.2	8.9	8.7	7.2	---
5-14 years	1.8	1.4	4.2	2.9	4.1	3.4	3.1	---
15-24 years	58.9	46.4	102.5	84.3	78.2	72.0	66.8	---
25-34 years	110.5	92.0	158.5	145.1	136.9	124.3	102.0	---
35-44 years	83.7	77.5	126.2	110.3	106.1	91.4	82.0	---
45-54 years	54.6	54.8	100.6	83.8	83.8	74.1	57.8	---
55-64 years	35.7	31.8	59.8	55.6	53.4	49.3	46.7	---
65-74 years	18.7	19.1	40.6	33.9	36.3	36.6	28.1	---
75-84 years	11.5	16.1	18.9	27.6	33.5	24.8	32.4	---
85 years and over		10.3	23.1	17.0	29.1	19.6	27.0	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84--Continued

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
White female	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	1.4	1.5	2.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	---
All ages, crude	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	---
Under 1 year	3.9	3.5	2.9	4.3	4.9	4.2	3.7	---
1-4 years	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.2	---
5-14 years	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	---
15-24 years	1.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	3.7	---
25-34 years	1.9	2.0	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	---
35-44 years	2.2	2.2	3.2	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.5	---
45-54 years	1.6	1.9	2.2	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	---
55-64 years	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	---
65-74 years	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.0	---
75-84 years	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.1	---
85 years and over	1.9	1.5	2.0	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.8	---
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted	11.7	11.8	15.0	13.7	12.9	12.0	11.2	---
All ages, crude	11.5	10.4	13.2	13.5	12.7	12.0	11.3	---
Under 1 year	2.6	13.8	10.7	12.8	13.1	13.3	15.3	---
1-4 years		1.7	6.3	6.4	5.7	6.4	6.3	---
5-14 years	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.4	---
15-24 years	16.5	11.9	17.7	18.4	16.9	15.3	15.7	---
25-34 years	26.6	24.9	25.6	25.8	23.2	21.0	19.9	---
35-44 years	17.8	20.5	25.1	17.7	16.3	16.1	14.8	---
45-54 years	8.5	12.7	17.5	12.5	11.9	11.5	9.5	---
55-64 years	3.6	6.8	8.1	8.9	11.2	8.0	6.3	---
65-74 years	3.4	3.3	7.7	8.6	6.6	8.1	7.0	---
75-84 years	4.0	2.5	5.7	6.7	9.2	8.8	11.3	---
85 years and over		2.6	11.1	8.5	4.5	12.2	8.5	---

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[1] Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[2] Provisional data.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-83. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 33-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 26, 1985; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 25. Death rates for suicide, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
All races	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	11.0	10.6	11.8	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.6
All ages, crude	11.4	10.6	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.3
Under 1 year	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-4 years	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.6
5-14 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	
15-24 years	4.5	5.2	8.8	12.3	12.3	12.1	11.9	12.2
25-34 years	9.1	10.0	14.1	16.0	16.3	16.0	15.8	16.1
35-44 years	14.3	14.2	16.9	15.4	15.9	15.3	14.6	14.3
45-54 years	20.9	20.7	20.0	15.9	16.1	16.6	16.2	16.9
55-64 years	27.0	23.7	21.4	15.9	16.4	16.9	16.5	16.3
65-74 years	29.3	23.0	20.8	16.9	16.2	17.4	17.7	18.5
75-84 years	31.1	27.9	21.2	19.1	18.6	20.3	22.3	21.9
85 years and over	28.8	26.0	20.4	19.2	17.7	17.6	19.0	17.2
White male								
All ages, age adjusted	18.1	17.5	18.2	18.9	18.9	19.4	19.3	---
All ages, crude	19.0	17.6	18.0	19.9	20.0	20.7	20.6	---
Under 1 year	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	---
1-4 years	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	---
5-14 years	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	---
15-24 years	6.6	8.6	13.9	21.4	21.1	21.2	20.6	---
25-34 years	13.8	14.9	19.9	25.6	26.2	26.1	26.2	---
35-44 years	22.4	21.9	23.3	23.5	24.3	23.6	23.2	---
45-54 years	34.1	33.7	29.5	24.2	23.9	25.8	25.5	---
55-64 years	45.9	40.2	35.0	25.8	26.3	27.9	27.4	---
65-74 years	53.2	42.0	38.7	32.5	30.3	33.1	33.2	---
75-84 years	61.9	55.7	45.5	45.5	43.8	48.5	52.5	---
85 years and over	61.9	61.3	50.3	52.8	53.6	53.9	56.8	---
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted	7.0	7.8	9.9	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.5	---
All ages, crude	6.3	6.4	8.0	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.9	---
Under 1 year	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	---
1-4 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	---
5-14 years	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	---
15-24 years	4.9	4.1	10.5	12.3	11.1	11.0	11.5	---
25-34 years	9.3	12.4	19.2	21.8	21.8	20.3	19.1	---
35-44 years	10.4	12.8	12.6	15.6	15.5	15.6	14.0	---
45-54 years	10.4	10.8	13.8	12.0	12.3	11.8	12.1	---
55-64 years	16.5	16.2	10.6	11.7	12.5	11.9	11.6	---
65-74 years	10.0	11.3	8.7	11.1	9.7	12.1	13.6	---
75-84 years	6.2	6.6	8.9	10.5	18.0	12.2	15.8	---
85 years and over		6.9	10.3	18.9	12.7	16.1	12.7	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Death rates for suicide, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-84--Continued

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1,2]
White female	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted	5.3	5.3	7.2	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	---
All ages, crude	5.5	5.3	7.1	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9	---
Under 1 year	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	---
1-4 years	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	---
5-14 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	---
15-24 years	2.7	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.6	---
25-34 years	5.2	5.8	9.0	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.2	---
35-44 years	8.2	8.1	13.0	9.1	9.5	9.2	8.2	---
45-54 years	10.5	10.9	13.5	10.2	11.1	10.4	9.9	---
55-64 years	10.7	10.9	12.3	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.1	---
65-74 years	10.6	8.8	9.6	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.9	---
75-84 years	8.4	9.2	7.2	5.7	5.5	6.1	6.6	---
85 years and over	8.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	3.7	3.9	5.3	---
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	---
All ages, crude	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	---
Under 1 year	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	---
1-4 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	---
5-14 years	-	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	---
15-24 years	1.8	1.3	3.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.7	---
25-34 years	2.6	3.0	5.7	4.1	4.6	3.7	2.9	---
35-44 years	2.0	3.0	3.7	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.5	---
45-54 years	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.0	---
55-64 years	1.1	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	---
65-74 years	1.9	2.3	2.9	1.7	3.0	2.1	1.3	---
75-84 years	2.4	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.3	---
85 years and over		-	3.2	-	1.8	0.9	2.3	---

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[1] Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[2] Provisional data.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-83. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 33-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 26, 1985; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 26. Deaths for selected occupational diseases for males, according to age: United States, selected years 1970-82

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Age and cause of death	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
25 years and over	Number of deaths								
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	602	591	569	608	557	559	552	556	576
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	1,155	973	869	835	840	918	977	1,053	954
Asbestosis	25	43	53	54	64	86	96	98	99
Silicosis	351	243	211	191	162	220	202	165	176
25-64 years									
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	308	280	267	265	254	246	241	229	234
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	294	188	170	136	116	130	136	116	116
Asbestosis	17	22	21	23	31	29	30	21	26
Silicosis	90	64	43	49	50	51	49	44	42
65 years and over									
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma)	294	311	302	343	303	313	311	327	342
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	861	785	699	699	724	788	841	937	838
Asbestosis	8	21	32	31	33	57	66	77	73
Silicosis	261	179	168	142	112	169	153	121	134

NOTE: Selection of occupational diseases based on definitions in D. Rutstein et al.: Sentinel health events (occupational): A basis for physician recognition and public health surveillance, Am. J. Public Health 73(9): 1054-1062, Sept. 1983. For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V. Changes in number of deaths from 1978 to 1979 may be affected by changes in coding from the Eighth Revision to the Ninth Revision.

SOURCES: Data computed by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 27. Live births, according to race of child and selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1970-83

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Race of child and selected characteristic	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
All races										
	Percent of live births									
Birth weight:[1]										
2,500 grams or less	7.94	7.39	7.26	7.07	7.11	6.94	6.84	6.81	6.75	6.82
1,500 grams or less	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.13	1.17	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.19
Education of mother:										
Less than 12 years	30.8	28.6	27.4	26.2	26.1	24.4	23.7	22.9	22.3	21.7
16 years or more	8.6	11.4	12.1	12.6	13.1	13.7	14.0	14.8	15.3	15.9
Prenatal care began:										
1st trimester	68.0	72.4	73.5	74.1	74.9	75.9	76.3	76.3	76.1	76.2
3rd trimester or no prenatal care	7.9	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6
Unmarried women	10.7	14.3	14.8	15.5	16.3	17.1	18.4	18.9	19.4	20.3
White										
Birth weight:[1]										
2,500 grams or less	6.84	6.26	6.13	5.93	5.94	5.80	5.70	5.67	5.63	5.67
1,500 grams or less	0.95	0.92	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.93
Education of mother:										
Less than 12 years	27.0	25.0	23.9	22.9	23.4	21.3	20.7	19.9	19.3	18.7
16 years or more	9.5	12.7	13.5	14.0	14.4	15.2	15.6	16.4	17.0	17.7
Prenatal care began:										
1st trimester	72.4	75.9	76.8	77.3	78.2	79.1	79.3	79.4	79.3	79.4
3rd trimester or no prenatal care	6.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6
Unmarried women	5.7	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.7	9.4	11.0	11.6	12.1	12.8
Black										
Birth weight:[1]										
2,500 grams or less	13.86	13.09	12.97	12.79	12.85	12.55	12.49	12.53	12.40	12.59
1,500 grams or less	2.40	2.37	2.40	2.38	2.43	2.37	2.44	2.47	2.51	2.55
Education of mother:										
Less than 12 years	51.0	45.1	43.3	41.0	38.5	37.7	36.2	35.4	34.8	34.2
16 years or more	2.8	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.8
Prenatal care began:										
1st trimester	44.4	55.8	57.7	59.0	60.2	61.6	62.7	62.4	61.5	61.5
3rd trimester or no prenatal care	16.6	10.5	9.9	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.7
Unmarried women	37.6	48.8	50.3	51.7	53.2	54.7	55.3	56.0	56.7	58.2

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[1] Because some of the birth-weight figures are less than 1 percent, all figures for this category were carried to 2 decimal places. For 1979 and later, data are for infants weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth.

NOTE: Percents are based only on records for which characteristic is stated.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. I, Natality, for data years 1970-80. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1981-83, Public Health Service. To be published.

Table 28. Infants weighing 2,500 grams or less at birth, according to race of child, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1971-73, 1976-78, and 1981-83

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1971-73	1976-78	1981-83[1]	1971-73	1976-78	1981-83[1]	1971-73	1976-78	1981-83[1]
	Infants weighing 2,500 grams or less at birth per 100 total live births								
United States	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.0	5.7	13.4	12.9	12.5
New England	7.1	6.4	6.0	6.7	6.0	5.5	13.4	12.5	12.1
Maine	6.4	5.6	5.3	6.4	5.5	5.3	*5.5	*6.8	*6.0
New Hampshire	6.8	5.9	5.1	6.7	5.9	5.1	*8.9	*6.0	*5.5
Vermont	7.0	6.5	6.0	7.0	6.4	6.0	*3.3	*15.4	*8.5
Massachusetts	7.1	6.4	5.9	6.7	6.1	5.5	13.3	11.4	11.1
Rhode Island	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.6	6.2	5.6	*14.5	*13.4	*11.5
Connecticut	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	13.4	13.6	13.5
Middle Atlantic	8.0	7.5	7.0	6.7	6.2	5.7	14.1	13.4	12.6
New York	8.2	7.9	7.3	6.9	6.5	5.9	13.9	13.2	12.1
New Jersey	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.5	6.0	5.5	14.4	13.5	13.0
Pennsylvania	7.6	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.0	5.5	14.4	13.7	13.5
East North Central	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.5	13.8	13.4	13.4
Ohio	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.7	13.7	13.2	12.9
Indiana	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.7	12.0	12.0	12.0
Illinois	7.9	7.5	7.3	6.2	5.8	5.4	14.0	13.7	13.9
Michigan	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.3	6.0	5.6	14.4	13.6	13.7
Wisconsin	6.2	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.2	4.7	12.8	12.4	12.5
West North Central	6.5	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.1	13.0	13.0	12.3
Minnesota	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.2	4.9	*12.9	*11.8	*11.5
Iowa	6.1	5.5	4.9	5.9	5.4	4.8	*13.3	*11.3	*10.9
Missouri	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.6	13.3	13.5	12.8
North Dakota	5.8	5.2	4.7	5.6	5.0	4.6	*9.2	*12.5	*6.3
South Dakota	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.2	4.8	*13.9	*10.6	*10.6
Nebraska	6.4	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.4	5.0	*12.5	*12.4	*12.3
Kansas	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.6	12.1	12.7	12.1
South Atlantic	8.5	8.1	7.9	6.7	6.2	5.9	13.3	12.8	12.5
Delaware	7.9	7.8	7.4	6.2	6.0	5.5	14.1	13.8	13.4
Maryland	7.9	7.9	7.6	6.2	5.8	5.6	13.0	13.0	12.3
District of Columbia	12.8	12.8	13.3	6.7	*7.0	*6.1	13.8	14.0	14.9
Virginia	8.0	7.4	7.2	6.6	5.9	5.7	13.1	12.2	12.1
West Virginia	7.4	6.9	6.8	7.2	6.8	6.7	*12.2	*11.5	*10.9
North Carolina	8.8	8.1	7.9	6.9	6.2	6.0	13.4	12.5	12.3
South Carolina	8.8	8.9	8.8	6.5	6.1	6.2	12.6	13.1	12.8
Georgia	9.3	8.7	8.5	7.0	6.3	6.0	13.8	13.0	12.7
Florida	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.6	6.2	5.9	13.1	12.5	11.9
East South Central	8.4	8.0	7.9	6.7	6.4	6.2	12.7	12.3	12.2
Kentucky	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.5	13.0	12.8	11.7
Tennessee	8.2	8.0	8.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	13.4	13.0	13.4
Alabama	8.5	8.2	7.9	6.5	6.1	5.9	12.5	12.0	11.8
Mississippi	9.2	8.9	8.7	6.4	6.1	5.8	12.4	12.0	11.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Infants weighing 2,500 grams or less at birth, according to race of child, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1971-73, 1976-78, and 1981-83--Continued

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1971-73	1976-78	1981-83[1]	1971-73	1976-78	1981-83[1]	1971-73	1976-78	1981-83[1]
	Infants weighing 2,500 grams or less at birth per 100 total live births								
West South Central......	8.0	7.7	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.0	13.4	13.1	12.7
Arkansas....................	7.9	7.9	7.6	6.5	6.3	5.9	12.2	12.7	12.6
Louisiana...................	9.1	8.9	8.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	13.3	12.9	13.0
Oklahoma....................	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.2	14.0	13.2	12.0
Texas.......................	7.8	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.0	13.7	13.3	12.5
Mountain................	7.7	6.9	6.5	7.5	6.7	6.4	13.8	13.3	11.7
Montana.....................	7.4	6.3	5.6	7.3	6.1	5.5	*16.4	*13.0	*9.7
Idaho.......................	6.5	5.6	5.3	6.4	5.6	5.3	*4.2	*8.5	*8.5
Wyoming.....................	8.9	8.3	6.9	8.9	8.1	6.9	*18.1	*17.3	*14.2
Colorado....................	9.3	8.4	7.9	9.0	8.1	7.6	15.1	14.7	12.7
New Mexico..................	9.0	8.4	7.6	9.0	8.4	7.6	*14.5	*13.6	*11.8
Arizona.....................	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.8	11.1	11.8	11.1
Utah........................	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.4	*12.6	*10.9	*10.1
Nevada......................	8.6	7.5	6.8	7.6	6.7	6.3	*15.7	*13.7	*11.4
Pacific.................	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.1	12.2	11.5	11.0
Washington..................	6.2	5.5	5.2	5.9	5.2	4.9	11.3	9.8	9.9
Oregon......................	5.8	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.1	4.7	*13.6	*11.5	*10.2
California..................	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.2	12.2	11.6	11.2
Alaska......................	6.4	5.4	4.8	5.8	5.0	4.4	*11.5	*8.9	*7.2
Hawaii......................	7.8	7.4	7.1	6.2	6.0	6.0	*8.1	*8.9	*9.8

[1] For 1979 and later, data are for infants weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth.

*States with fewer than 5,000 live births for the 3-year period.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 29. Children 1-4 years of age immunized for selected diseases, according to race and standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) component: United States, 1970, 1976, 1983, and 1984

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Vaccination and year	Total	Race		Inside SMSA		Outside SMSA
		White	All other	Central city	Remaining areas	
All respondents	Percent of population					
Measles:						
1970	57.2	60.4	41.9	55.2	61.7	54.3
1976	65.9	68.3	54.8	62.5	67.2	67.3
1983	64.9	66.8	57.2	60.4	66.3	66.7
1984	62.8	65.4	52.0	56.6	63.3	66.4
Rubella:						
1970	37.2	38.3	31.8	38.3	39.2	34.3
1976	61.7	63.8	51.5	59.5	63.5	61.5
1983	64.0	66.3	54.7	59.5	65.2	66.0
1984	60.9	63.9	48.3	56.1	60.4	64.6
DTP:[1,2]						
1970	76.1	79.7	58.8	68.9	80.7	77.1
1976	71.4	75.3	53.2	64.1	75.7	72.9
1983	65.7	70.1	47.7	55.4	69.4	69.4
1984	65.7	69.1	51.3	57.9	66.6	69.8
Polio:[2]						
1970	77.5	80.5	62.7	75.2	81.5	75.1
1976	61.6	66.2	39.9	53.8	65.3	63.9
1983	57.0	61.9	36.7	47.7	60.3	60.3
1984	54.8	58.4	39.9	48.7	55.2	58.5
Mumps:						
1970	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	48.3	50.3	38.7	45.6	50.7	47.9
1983	59.5	61.8	50.0	52.6	60.2	63.6
1984	58.7	61.3	47.7	51.8	58.3	63.6
Respondents consulting vaccination records, 1984[3]						
Measles	76.5	77.7	67.4	73.9	76.3	78.0
Rubella	73.5	75.0	61.8	71.1	71.2	76.8
DTP[1,2]	84.7	85.9	75.7	81.4	84.4	86.7
Polio[2]	73.7	75.9	56.7	72.3	72.5	75.4
Mumps	72.9	74.5	60.8	67.2	72.5	76.1

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[1] Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis.

[2] 3 doses or more.

[3] The data in this panel are based only on 39 percent of white respondents and 21 percent of all other respondents who consulted records for some or all vaccination questions. One month prior to interview all sampled households were asked to check vaccination records such as those from a private physician, the health department, or military.

NOTE: Beginning in 1976, the category "don't know" was added to response categories. Prior to 1976, the lack of this option resulted in some forced positive answers, particularly for vaccinations requiring multiple dose schedules, that is, polio and DTP.

SOURCE: Division of Immunization, Centers for Disease Control: Unpublished data from the United States Immunization Survey.

Table 30. Selected notifiable disease rates, according to disease: United States, selected years 1950-83

(Data are based on reporting by State health departments)

Disease	1950	1960	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983
	Number of cases per 100,000 population							
Chickenpox	---	---	---	78.11	96.69	100.48	94.37	99.65
Diphtheria	3.83	0.51	0.21	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hepatitis A	---	23.15	27.87	16.82	12.84	11.25	10.11	9.20
Hepatitis B			4.08	6.30	8.39	9.22	9.58	10.39
Measles (rubeola)	211.01	245.42	23.23	11.44	5.96	1.36	0.74	0.64
Mumps	---	---	55.55	27.99	3.86	2.20	2.46	1.55
Pertussis (whooping cough)	79.82	8.23	2.08	0.82	0.76	0.54	0.82	1.05
Poliomyelitis, total	22.02	1.77	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paralytic		1.40	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Rubella (German measles)	---	---	27.75	7.81	1.72	0.91	1.00	0.41
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	---	3.85	10.84	10.61	14.88	17.44	17.68	18.91
Shigellosis	15.45	6.94	6.79	7.78	8.41	8.66	7.83	8.43
Tuberculosis[1]	80.50	30.83	18.22	15.95	12.25	11.94	11.02	10.19
Venereal diseases:[2]								
Syphilis[3]	146.02	68.78	45.26	37.59	30.51	31.95	32.84	32.13
Primary and secondary	16.73	9.06	10.89	11.10	12.06	13.72	14.61	14.08
Early latent	39.71	10.11	8.08	12.43	9.00	9.23	9.51	10.22
Late and late latent	76.22	45.91	24.94	12.67	9.30	8.85	8.60	7.70
Congenital	8.97	2.48	0.97	0.43	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.10
Gonorrhea	192.45	145.33	297.22	467.72	444.99	434.84	417.45	387.64
Chancroid	3.34	0.94	0.70	0.33	0.35	0.37	0.60	0.36
Granuloma inguinale	1.19	0.17	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
Lymphogranuloma venereum	0.95	0.47	0.30	0.17	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.14

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[1] Data subsequent to 1974 are not comparable to prior years because of changes in reporting criteria that became effective in 1975.

[2] Newly reported civilian cases.

[3] Includes stage of syphilis not stated.

NOTE: Rates greater than 0 but less than 0.005 are shown as 0.00. The total resident population was used to calculate all rates except venereal diseases, for which the civilian resident population was used.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control: Reported morbidity and mortality in the United States, 1983, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 32(54). Public Health Service, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1984; Venereal Disease Control Division, Center for Prevention Services, Centers for Disease Control: Selected data.

Table 31. Self-assessment of health and limitation of activity, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1976 and 1981

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Selected characteristic	Self-assessment of health as fair or poor		With limitation of activity							
			Total		Limited but not in major activity		Limited in amount or kind of major activity		Unable to carry on major activity	
	1976	1981	1976	1981	1976	1981	1976	1981	1976	1981
	Percent of population[1]									
Total[2,3]	12.1	11.8	13.9	13.7	3.5	3.3	7.0	6.8	3.4	3.6
Age										
Under 17 years	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.2
Under 6 years	4.5	4.2	2.5	2.2	---	---	2.1	1.8	0.5	0.4
6-16 years	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.6	2.6	2.7	1.6	1.8	0.1	0.1
17-44 years	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.4	3.4	3.0	4.4	4.2	1.1	1.2
45-64 years	22.2	22.0	24.3	23.9	5.2	4.8	13.1	12.4	5.9	6.8
65 years and over	31.3	30.1	45.4	45.7	6.0	6.6	21.8	21.7	17.6	17.5
Sex[2]										
Male	11.4	11.4	14.6	14.6	3.5	3.3	5.5	5.4	5.6	6.1
Female	12.8	12.1	13.3	12.9	3.5	3.4	8.2	7.9	1.6	1.6
Race[2]										
White	11.1	10.8	13.6	13.4	3.6	3.4	6.9	6.6	3.2	3.4
Black	19.9	19.7	16.9	16.7	2.8	2.7	8.5	8.1	5.5	5.9
Family income[2,4]										
Less than $7,000	22.2	22.5	22.5	22.7	4.0	4.0	11.5	11.5	6.9	7.3
$7,000-$9,999	17.2	18.3	17.0	18.4	3.4	3.4	8.5	8.7	5.2	6.2
$10,000-$14,999	13.8	12.4	15.0	14.9	3.5	3.4	7.4	7.5	4.0	4.0
$15,000-$24,999	10.5	9.6	12.8	12.0	3.3	3.4	6.8	5.9	2.7	2.7
$25,000 or more	7.3	6.5	10.4	9.8	3.5	3.1	5.0	4.7	2.0	2.0
Geographic region[2]										
Northeast	10.4	10.3	12.9	12.8	3.3	3.2	6.4	6.4	3.1	3.1
North Central	11.0	10.9	13.5	13.1	3.7	3.4	7.1	6.5	2.8	3.2
South	14.9	14.3	14.3	14.4	3.0	3.1	7.3	7.1	4.1	4.3
West	11.0	10.5	15.0	14.3	4.2	3.9	7.2	7.1	3.6	3.4
Location of residence[2]										
Within SMSA	11.1	11.0	13.2	13.2	3.4	3.4	6.7	6.6	3.2	3.3
Outside SMSA	14.2	13.5	15.3	14.6	3.7	3.3	7.7	7.2	3.9	4.1

[1] Includes unknown self-assessment of health or limitation of activity.
[2] Age adjusted.
[3] Includes all other races not shown separately.
[4] Family income categories for 1981. Income categories for 1976 are: less than $5,000; $5,000-$6,999; $7,000-$9,999; $10,000-$14,999; and $15,000 or more.

NOTE: Self-assessment of health was based on the question, "Compared to other persons ____'s age, would you say that his health is excellent, good, fair, or poor?"

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 32. Self-assessment of health, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1982 and 1983

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Selected characteristic	Excellent		Very good		Good		Fair or poor	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
	Percent of population[1]							
Total[2,3]	39.7	40.5	25.1	25.2	23.4	23.1	10.9	10.6
Age								
Under 17 years	51.7	52.5	24.8	24.7	19.5	18.9	2.9	3.1
Under 6 years	53.0	53.4	25.0	24.9	18.3	18.0	2.6	2.8
6-16 years	51.0	52.0	24.7	24.6	20.2	19.4	3.0	3.2
17-44 years	43.7	44.0	28.1	27.9	21.5	21.5	6.1	6.1
45-64 years	25.3	26.5	23.1	23.9	29.8	29.2	21.2	20.0
65 years and over	14.9	16.5	19.1	19.1	30.4	30.6	34.6	33.1
Sex[2]								
Male	42.1	42.8	24.7	24.8	21.8	21.7	10.5	10.1
Female	37.5	38.4	25.5	25.6	24.8	24.4	11.3	11.0
Race[2]								
White	41.9	42.4	25.6	25.7	21.9	21.9	9.9	9.5
Black	26.2	28.3	21.5	21.7	31.3	29.8	19.8	19.5
Family income[2]								
Less than $10,000	28.3	28.9	21.6	21.9	28.2	27.5	21.0	21.1
$10,000-$14,999	32.7	34.0	25.5	24.7	27.5	27.0	13.8	13.7
$15,000-$19,999	37.1	36.9	25.1	26.7	26.0	25.5	11.0	10.4
$20,000-$34,999	43.4	43.7	26.9	27.1	21.6	21.9	7.4	6.9
$35,000 or more	51.8	52.8	26.8	26.1	16.2	15.9	4.5	4.6
Geographic region[2]								
Northeast	40.5	41.6	25.7	26.3	23.5	22.5	9.2	9.1
North Central	40.6	40.7	26.4	26.3	22.4	22.7	9.8	9.7
South	36.4	38.0	24.0	23.8	24.9	24.5	13.9	13.0
West	43.3	43.4	24.6	24.7	21.8	21.9	9.3	9.5
Location of residence[2]								
Within SMSA	40.8	41.3	25.5	25.7	22.9	22.5	10.0	9.9
Outside SMSA	37.4	38.9	24.4	24.2	24.6	24.4	12.7	11.9

[1] Includes unknown self-assessment of health.
[2] Age adjusted.
[3] Includes all other races not shown separately.

NOTE: Self-assessment of health was based on the question, "Would you say ____'s health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" This question differs from the one asked in the National Health Interview Survey prior to 1982.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 33. Cigarette smoking by persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, race, and age: United States, 1965, 1976, 1980, and 1983

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

	Current smoker[1]				Former smoker			
Sex, race, and age	1965	1976	1980[2]	1983	1965	1976	1980[2]	1983
All males	Percent of persons							
20 years and over, age adjusted....	52.1	41.6	37.9	35.4	20.3	29.6	30.5	31.1
20 years and over, crude...........	52.4	41.9	38.3	35.7	20.5	28.9	29.3	29.5
20-24 years........................	59.2	45.9	39.7	36.9	9.0	12.2	12.1	9.1
25-34 years........................	60.7	48.5	43.1	38.8	14.7	18.3	20.6	19.8
35-44 years........................	58.2	47.6	42.6	41.0	20.6	27.3	27.6	27.5
45-64 years........................	51.9	41.3	40.8	35.9	24.1	37.1	36.9	40.1
65 years and over..................	28.5	23.0	17.9	22.0	28.1	44.4	47.4	48.1
White:								
20 years and over, age adjusted....	51.3	41.0	37.1	34.7	21.2	30.7	31.9	32.0
20-44 years........................	58.5	46.8	41.4	38.8	16.9	20.5	21.7	20.5
20-24 years........................	58.1	45.3	39.0	36.1	9.6	13.3	12.2	9.7
25-34 years........................	60.1	47.7	42.0	38.6	15.5	18.9	21.9	20.5
35-44 years........................	57.3	46.8	42.4	40.8	21.5	28.9	28.8	27.8
45 years and over..................	44.4	35.0	32.4	30.1	26.1	40.5	42.2	44.1
45-64 years........................	51.3	40.6	40.0	35.0	25.1	38.1	38.4	41.2
65 years and over..................	27.7	22.8	16.6	20.6	28.7	45.6	50.1	49.9
Black:								
20 years and over, age adjusted....	59.6	50.1	44.9	42.6	12.6	20.2	20.6	23.2
20-44 years........................	67.7	57.4	47.9	41.8	8.3	10.2	14.2	15.4
45 years and over..................	52.3	42.3	42.2	42.9	17.0	30.0	26.4	30.6
All females								
20 years and over, age adjusted....	34.2	32.5	29.8	29.9	8.2	13.9	15.7	16.4
20 years and over, crude...........	34.1	32.0	29.4	29.4	8.2	13.8	15.5	16.2
20-24 years........................	41.9	34.2	32.7	37.5	7.3	10.4	11.0	10.8
25-34 years........................	43.7	37.5	31.6	32.6	9.9	12.9	14.4	13.8
35-44 years........................	43.7	38.2	34.9	33.8	9.6	15.8	18.9	17.1
45-64 years........................	32.0	34.8	30.8	31.0	8.6	15.9	17.1	18.6
65 years and over..................	9.6	12.8	16.8	13.1	4.5	11.7	14.2	18.7
White:								
20 years and over, age adjusted....	34.5	32.4	30.0	29.8	8.5	14.6	16.3	17.2
20-44 years........................	43.3	36.8	33.3	34.3	9.6	14.2	15.9	15.2
20-24 years........................	41.9	34.4	33.3	37.5	8.0	11.4	12.5	11.6
25-34 years........................	43.4	37.1	31.6	32.2	10.3	13.7	14.7	15.1
35-44 years........................	43.9	38.1	35.6	34.8	9.9	17.0	20.2	18.0
45 years and over..................	25.1	26.7	25.5	23.6	7.4	14.6	16.2	19.2
45-64 years........................	32.7	34.7	30.6	30.6	8.8	16.4	17.4	19.0
65 years and over..................	9.8	13.2	17.4	13.2	4.5	11.5	14.3	19.5
Black:								
20 years and over, age adjusted....	32.7	34.7	30.6	32.5	5.9	10.2	11.8	10.7
20-44 years........................	45.0	40.1	34.3	36.2	5.9	8.1	9.3	7.7
45 years and over..................	20.6	28.3	25.6	28.1	6.0	12.4	14.1	13.4

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[1] A current smoker is a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who now smokes; includes occasional smokers.
[2] Final estimates. Based on data for the last 6 months of 1980.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey. Data computed by the Division of Epidemiology and Health Promotion from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 34. Cigarettes smoked per day by persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, race, and age: United States, 1965, 1976, 1980, and 1983

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Sex, race, and age	Less than 15				15-24				25 or more			
	1965	1976	1980[1]	1983	1965	1976	1980[1]	1983	1965	1976	1980[1]	1983
All males	Percent of current smokers[2]											
20 years and over, age adjusted	30.1	24.9	24.2	23.5	45.7	44.4	41.7	43.5	24.1	30.7	34.2	33.0
20-24 years	34.9	31.6	32.6	30.6	49.7	49.9	47.6	54.7	15.4	18.5	19.8	14.6
25-34 years	25.7	25.5	23.1	25.0	50.0	45.8	46.8	45.9	24.3	28.7	30.1	29.2
35-44 years	23.7	19.6	17.5	19.1	44.8	41.2	41.9	39.0	31.5	39.2	40.7	41.9
45-64 years	26.7	18.5	21.5	17.0	45.3	44.1	35.9	40.3	28.0	37.4	42.6	42.8
65 years and over	47.1	39.1	32.4	35.5	39.0	42.7	42.5	43.6	13.8	18.2	25.2	20.9
White:												
20 years and over, age adjusted	27.7	22.3	20.0	19.6	46.3	44.4	42.7	44.1	26.0	33.3	37.3	36.3
20-44 years	24.1	21.9	19.0	20.1	48.4	46.2	46.4	46.5	27.5	31.9	34.6	33.3
20-24 years	32.3	27.5	27.5	24.4	50.8	52.8	50.5	58.8	16.9	19.7	22.1	16.8
25-34 years	22.8	22.1	18.9	21.2	51.1	46.5	47.6	46.8	26.1	31.4	33.6	32.1
35-44 years	21.3	17.2	13.4	16.3	44.8	40.4	41.9	39.0	33.9	42.5	44.8	44.7
45 years and over	28.3	20.6	19.3	17.4	44.5	43.1	38.0	40.9	27.3	36.3	42.7	41.7
45-64 years	24.6	16.2	17.3	13.0	45.4	43.3	36.9	40.0	30.0	40.4	45.8	47.0
65 years and over	44.6	37.5	29.0	31.8	40.3	42.2	44.0	44.0	15.1	20.4	27.0	24.3
Black:												
20 years and over, age adjusted	49.8	43.7	48.4	49.3	41.6	45.6	37.9	39.1	8.6	10.8	13.8	11.6
20-44 years	46.8	46.5	48.5	50.8	43.2	41.5	41.2	36.0	9.9	12.0	10.3	13.1
45 years and over	50.2	39.4	48.6	48.1	41.4	50.0	35.0	42.1	8.3	10.6	16.3	*9.8
All females												
20 years and over, age adjusted	46.2	37.6	34.7	34.3	40.8	43.4	42.0	45.9	13.0	19.0	23.2	19.8
20-24 years	48.4	43.1	43.5	40.8	41.9	42.4	40.6	48.3	9.7	14.5	15.9	10.9
25-34 years	41.4	34.3	33.7	35.2	43.1	45.2	42.1	44.2	15.5	20.5	24.2	20.6
35-44 years	39.1	33.8	27.6	27.6	43.7	44.4	39.7	46.6	17.1	21.8	32.7	25.7
45-64 years	44.4	34.3	29.6	31.4	42.0	44.2	45.5	46.1	13.6	21.5	24.9	22.5
65 years and over	62.6	49.3	48.7	42.4	31.0	38.9	38.2	44.6	6.4	11.8	13.1	13.1
White:												
20 years and over, age adjusted	43.7	34.3	30.7	30.6	42.4	44.9	44.1	47.7	13.9	20.9	25.2	21.7
20-44 years	38.7	32.3	29.1	30.5	45.2	45.8	43.5	48.0	16.1	22.0	27.4	21.5
20-24 years	45.3	39.3	37.3	35.9	44.4	44.3	44.0	52.1	10.4	16.4	18.7	12.0
25-34 years	37.9	30.6	28.3	32.6	45.4	46.8	45.7	45.2	16.7	22.6	26.0	22.2
35-44 years	36.2	29.5	24.1	23.8	45.3	45.4	40.5	48.2	18.4	25.1	35.5	28.0
45 years and over	44.8	34.5	31.3	29.8	41.7	44.5	45.4	47.6	13.5	21.1	23.3	22.6
45-64 years	42.4	32.0	25.4	26.7	43.2	45.1	47.9	48.2	14.5	23.0	26.7	25.1
65 years and over	61.5	45.7	47.6	40.3	31.8	41.7	38.4	45.4	6.8	12.6	14.0	14.3
Black:												
20 years and over, age adjusted	70.3	64.5	61.1	61.1	25.0	30.0	30.4	33.7	4.6	5.6	8.6	5.3
20-44 years	66.7	61.0	64.1	57.2	26.5	34.5	25.7	34.3	6.8	4.6	10.2	8.5
45 years and over	70.8	58.3	56.9	64.4	26.0	32.6	33.8	32.8	*3.2	9.0	*9.3	*2.8

[1] Final estimates. Based on data for the last 6 months of 1980.

[2] A current smoker is a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who now smokes; includes occasional smokers.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey. Data computed by the Division of Epidemiology and Health Promotion from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 35. Use of marijuana, cigarettes, and alcohol in the past month by youths 12-17 years of age, according to age and sex: United States, selected years 1972-82

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the population 12 years of age and over in the coterminous United States)

Substance, age, and sex	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982
	Percent of population					
Marijuana						
Total	7	12	12	17	17	12
Age:						
12-13 years	1	2	3	4	4	2
14-15 years	6	12	13	16	17	8
16-17 years	16	20	21	30	28	23
Sex:						
Male	9	12	14	20	19	13
Female	6	11	11	13	14	10
Cigarettes						
Total	(1)	25	23	22	(1)	15
Age:						
12-13 years	(1)	13	11	10	(1)	3
14-15 years	(1)	25	20	22	(1)	10
16-17 years	(1)	38	39	35	(1)	30
Sex:						
Male	(1)	27	21	23	(1)	16
Female	(1)	24	26	22	(1)	13
Alcohol[2]						
Total	(1)	34	32	31	37	27
Age:						
12-13 years	(1)	19	19	13	20	10
14-15 years	(1)	32	31	28	36	23
16-17 years	(1)	51	47	52	55	45
Sex:						
Male	(1)	39	36	37	39	27
Female	(1)	29	29	25	36	27

[1] Data not comparable because definitions differ.

[2] In 1979 and 1982, private answer sheets were used for alcohol questions; in earlier years, respondents answered questions aloud.

SOURCES: National Institute on Drug Abuse: National Survey on Drug Abuse 1979, by P. M. Fishburne, H. I. Abelson, and I. Cisin. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 80-976. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; National Survey on Drug Abuse 1982, by J. D. Miller et al. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 83-1263. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983; Unpublished data.

Table 36. Alcohol consumption status of persons 18 years of age and over, according to sex: United States, selected years 1971-83

(Data are based on interviews of samples of the noninstitutionalized population)

Sex and alcohol consumption	1971	1973	1974	1975	1976	1979	1983
Both sexes				Percent of persons			
Abstain	36	34	36	36	33	33	37
Light	34	29	28	31	38	34	31
Moderate	20	23	28	21	19	24	22
Heavier	10	14	11	12	10	9	10
Male							
Abstain	30	25	24	27	26	25	21
Light	29	24	24	27	33	29	31
Moderate	26	29	34	26	24	31	30
Heavier	15	22	18	20	18	14	18
Female							
Abstain	42	42	42	45	39	40	48
Light	40	35	32	35	44	38	31
Moderate	13	17	21	15	15	18	16
Heavier	5	6	5	4	3	4	5

NOTE: Alcohol consumption status is defined in ounces of absolute alcohol (ethanol) consumed per day as follows: abstain, 0; light, .01-.21; moderate, .22-.99; and heavier, 1.00 or more.

SOURCES: Clark, W. B., Midanik, L., and Knupfer, G.: Report on the 1979 National Survey. University of California. Contract No. ADM 281-77-0021. Prepared for the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Rockville, Md., Dec. 1981. Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 37. Persons 25-74 years of age with borderline or definite elevated blood pressure, according to race, sex, and age: United States, 1960-62, 1971-74, and 1976-80

(Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Sex and age	All races 1960-62	All races 1971-74	All races 1976-80	White 1960-62	White 1971-74	White 1976-80	Black 1960-62	Black 1971-74	Black 1976-80
	Percent of population								
Both sexes									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years..	41.0	42.1	41.3	39.6	40.8	40.1	53.8	55.1	51.3
25-34 years......................	15.6	19.6	20.8	14.7	18.8	20.7	22.4	28.2	22.4
35-44 years......................	29.8	32.2	33.0	28.1	29.6	30.8	43.5	54.5	47.9
45-54 years......................	44.4	46.9	47.1	42.4	45.8	45.9	60.6	57.4	58.9
55-64 years......................	62.3	59.4	56.7	60.9	58.4	55.2	78.8	71.8	70.5
65-74 years......................	73.8	70.3	63.1	73.1	69.3	61.9	85.2	80.0	71.7
Male									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	43.7	46.1	46.6	42.8	45.4	45.9	53.6	55.9	52.8
25-34 years......................	23.3	27.5	31.2	22.3	27.2	31.5	31.9	33.6	31.5
35-44 years......................	37.4	38.1	39.5	37.0	36.0	37.6	44.2	60.5	53.8
45-54 years......................	47.2	52.8	52.1	46.0	53.0	52.0	56.3	53.3	50.9
55-64 years......................	59.3	59.3	58.6	58.3	58.9	57.6	74.8	67.5	71.7
65-74 years......................	65.9	65.4	62.0	65.0	64.0	60.6	76.8	79.3	68.7
Female									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	38.4	38.4	36.2	36.5	36.4	34.6	54.7	54.6	50.1
25-34 years......................	8.6	12.3	11.0	7.6	10.8	10.4	16.1	24.2	15.1
35-44 years......................	22.7	26.7	27.0	19.8	23.6	24.6	43.0	49.9	43.4
45-54 years......................	41.8	41.5	42.3	39.1	39.1	40.1	64.8	61.0	65.8
55-64 years......................	65.0	59.5	55.0	63.3	57.9	53.1	82.8	75.3	69.4
65-74 years......................	80.3	74.1	63.9	79.8	73.4	63.0	92.1	80.6	74.0

NOTE: Borderline or definite elevated blood pressure is defined as either systolic pressure of at least 140 mmHg or diastolic pressure of at least 90 mmHg or both based on a single measurement.

SOURCE: Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Unpublished data.

Table 38. Persons 25-74 years of age with definite elevated blood pressure, according to race, sex, and age: United States, 1960-62, 1971-74, and 1976-80

(Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Sex and age	All races			White			Black		
	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80
Both sexes	Percent of population								
Age adjusted, 25-74 years..	20.9	21.7	20.1	19.2	20.1	19.2	36.8	36.6	27.7
25-34 years......................	5.3	6.7	7.7	4.2	6.0	7.6	14.0	12.9	9.2
35-44 years......................	13.3	15.5	13.9	11.4	13.5	12.5	28.7	31.9	24.3
45-54 years......................	21.4	24.3	25.3	19.2	22.2	24.2	39.5	43.7	36.6
55-64 years......................	31.8	33.2	28.1	30.1	31.6	26.9	50.1	52.1	39.5
65-74 years......................	48.7	40.9	34.5	46.9	39.5	34.0	71.9	55.7	36.6
Male									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	20.7	22.9	23.0	19.0	21.7	22.3	36.3	35.8	29.7
25-34 years......................	7.8	8.9	12.2	6.1	8.3	12.2	*21.8	16.1	13.4
35-44 years......................	16.2	19.1	16.9	14.9	17.2	15.2	28.1	36.8	33.2
45-54 years......................	21.4	26.8	28.5	19.6	25.8	28.6	34.6	37.0	29.3
55-64 years......................	29.3	32.5	31.1	27.5	31.2	29.7	49.7	49.5	45.7
65-74 years......................	40.5	36.4	33.3	38.6	35.1	32.7	63.3	50.3	32.1
Female									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	21.0	20.4	17.4	19.2	18.5	16.3	37.7	37.4	26.2
25-34 years......................	3.1	4.6	3.6	2.3	3.8	3.2	*8.8	10.7	*5.8
35-44 years......................	10.6	12.1	11.1	8.2	9.9	9.9	29.2	28.2	17.4
45-54 years......................	21.5	21.9	22.4	18.8	18.8	20.1	44.3	49.4	42.9
55-64 years......................	34.1	33.9	25.3	32.5	32.0	24.4	50.5	54.2	34.2
65-74 years......................	55.4	44.4	35.5	53.8	42.9	35.0	79.0	59.8	40.0

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*Coefficient of variation greater than 30 percent.

NOTE: Definite elevated blood pressure is defined as either systolic pressure of at least 160 mmHg or diastolic pressure of at least 95 mmHg or both based on a single measurement.

SOURCE: Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Unpublished data.

Table 39. Persons 25-74 years of age with high-risk serum cholesterol levels, according to race, sex, and age: United States, 1960-62, 1971-74, and 1976-80

(Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Sex and age	All races			White			Black		
	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80
Both sexes	Percent of population								
Age adjusted, 25-74 years..	26.9	23.2	21.9	27.6	23.2	21.9	22.1	23.7	22.8
25-34 years......................	20.4	19.9	18.7	20.9	19.8	18.5	19.0	20.6	19.7
35-44 years......................	21.2	17.5	16.8	22.0	17.3	16.6	14.5	18.2	18.8
45-54 years......................	26.4	24.2	22.0	26.8	24.4	21.8	25.5	24.1	25.5
55-64 years......................	36.0	27.9	29.0	37.8	28.0	29.3	20.9	29.3	27.5
65-74 years......................	37.3	31.3	27.2	37.4	31.5	27.7	38.0	31.1	24.0
Male									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	24.1	22.1	20.1	25.1	22.0	20.1	17.1	22.7	23.4
25-34 years......................	23.6	22.7	19.2	24.7	22.8	18.7	16.3	22.3	24.8
35-44 years......................	26.3	22.6	20.5	27.7	22.2	20.1	13.4	23.7	24.5
45-54 years......................	25.3	24.1	20.1	26.1	24.6	20.8	21.1	20.4	25.3
55-64 years......................	22.8	19.5	22.0	23.9	19.3	22.4	13.7	23.0	22.1
65-74 years......................	20.8	19.9	18.1	20.7	19.5	18.4	*22.9	25.8	16.6
Female									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	29.3	24.0	23.3	29.7	23.9	23.4	26.8	24.6	22.3
25-34 years......................	17.5	17.2	18.2	17.3	16.9	18.4	20.8	19.4	15.6
35-44 years......................	16.5	12.9	13.4	16.7	12.7	13.3	15.5	14.1	14.3
45-54 years......................	27.4	24.3	22.9	27.5	24.1	22.7	29.9	27.2	25.8
55-64 years......................	48.5	35.5	35.3	50.6	35.8	35.6	29.1	34.4	32.0
65-74 years......................	50.8	40.0	34.3	51.2	40.6	34.8	*50.1	35.1	29.5

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

NOTES: High-risk serum cholesterol levels are defined by age-specific cut points of the cholesterol distribution: 20-29 years of age, greater than 220 milligrams/deciliter; 30-39 years of age, greater than 240 milligrams/deciliter; and 40 years of age and over, greater than 260 milligrams/deciliter. Risk levels defined by NIH Consensus Development conference statement on lowering blood cholesterol, Dec. 10, 1984.

SOURCE: Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Unpublished data.

Table 40. Overweight persons 25-74 years of age, according to race, sex, and age: United States, 1960-62, 1971-74, and 1976-80

(Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Sex and age	All races			White			Black		
	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80
Both sexes				Percent of population					
Age adjusted, 25-74 years..	27.4	27.9	28.4	26.4	26.8	27.2	35.9	38.8	41.1
25-34 years......................	18.9	20.5	20.2	17.6	19.7	19.4	31.6	29.1	26.3
35-44 years......................	23.8	28.4	27.9	21.8	26.6	26.4	38.0	45.3	40.8
45-54 years......................	29.6	30.0	31.7	28.8	29.1	30.2	33.2	39.4	52.1
55-64 years......................	35.7	32.0	32.8	34.8	31.0	31.9	45.5	43.9	44.2
65-74 years......................	34.6	31.5	32.7	35.0	31.0	31.9	31.5	37.3	46.0
Male									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	24.8	26.0	26.7	25.1	26.0	26.7	24.1	27.6	30.9
25-34 years......................	22.0	23.6	20.4	21.4	23.6	20.9	34.3	26.1	17.5
35-44 years......................	23.2	29.4	28.9	22.4	28.9	28.2	28.6	39.3	40.9
45-54 years......................	28.1	27.6	31.0	29.3	28.2	30.5	18.5	22.4	41.4
55-64 years......................	27.2	24.8	28.1	28.5	24.9	28.6	20.1	25.6	26.0
65-74 years......................	23.8	23.0	25.2	24.8	23.1	25.8	*11.7	21.6	26.4
Female									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	29.6	29.4	29.8	27.3	27.4	27.5	47.3	47.8	49.5
25-34 years......................	15.9	17.6	20.0	13.9	15.9	17.9	29.6	31.5	33.5
35-44 years......................	24.4	27.3	27.0	21.2	24.5	24.8	46.1	49.9	40.8
45-54 years......................	30.9	32.3	32.5	28.5	29.9	29.9	47.8	53.5	61.2
55-64 years......................	43.6	38.5	37.0	40.5	36.6	34.8	71.4	58.7	59.4
65-74 years......................	43.3	38.0	38.5	43.2	37.0	36.5	*47.8	49.2	60.8

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*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

NOTES: Overweight is defined for men as body mass index greater than or equal to 27.8 kilograms/meter^2, and for women as body mass index greater than or equal to 27.3 kilograms/meter^2. These cut points were used because they represent the sex-specific 85th percentiles for persons 20-29 years of age in the 1976-80 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Excludes pregnant women.

SOURCE: Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Unpublished data.

Table 41. Health and safety services in manufacturing industries, according to size of facility: United States, 1972-74 and 1981-83

(Data are based on interviews of a sample of nonagricultural businesses)

Health and safety services available in facility	All facilities		8-99 employees		100-499 employees		500 or more employees	
	1972-74	1981-83	1972-74	1981-83	1972-74	1981-83	1972-74	1981-83
	Number in thousands							
Employees	38,263	33,218	15,394	11,078	10,883	9,856	11,985	12,283
Occupational health and safety practices	Percent of employees							
Regularly monitor environmental conditions[1]	21.7	48.0	2.5	11.1	12.0	43.4	55.5	85.1
Personal protective devices required in some work areas[2]	39.2	53.5	32.5	45.9	45.9	59.0	41.6	56.0
Employer provides protective devices	52.5	80.2	41.9	70.4	59.8	82.8	59.7	86.8
Medical facilities and practices								
Health unit at the facility	31.5	42.7	3.3	3.8	18.8	31.7	79.5	86.7
Access to physician or clinic	70.7	100.0	49.0	100.0	76.3	100.0	93.5	100.0
Preemployment medical exams	38.5	49.4	12.8	20.0	35.0	47.0	74.9	77.9
Periodic medical exams	14.4	30.1	6.0	8.4	13.4	26.4	26.1	52.7
Records of employee absenteeism showing type of illness	14.2	4.8	4.7	8.1	10.1	3.0	30.4	3.3

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[1] Monitoring environmental conditions such as presence of fumes, gases, dust, noise, vibration, radiation.
[2] Includes respirators, protective clothing, etc.

SOURCE: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health: Unpublished data from the 1972-1974 National Occupational Hazard Survey and 1981-1983 National Occupational Exposure Survey.

Table 42. Air pollution, according to source and type of pollutant: United States, selected years 1970-83

(Data are calculated emissions estimates)

Type of pollutant and year	All sources	Transportation	Stationary fuel combustion	Industrial processes	Solid waste	Other
Particulate matter			Emissions in 10^6 metric tons per year			
1970	18.0	1.2	4.5	10.1	1.1	1.1
1975	10.3	1.4	2.6	5.0	0.6	0.7
1980	8.3	1.4	2.2	3.2	0.4	1.1
1981	7.7	1.4	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.9
1982	6.8	1.3	2.0	2.4	0.4	0.7
1983	6.9	1.3	2.0	2.3	0.4	0.9
Sulfur oxides						
1970	28.2	0.6	21.3	6.2	(1)	0.1
1975	25.6	0.6	20.3	4.7	(1)	(1)
1980	23.2	0.9	18.8	3.5	(1)	(1)
1981	22.3	0.8	17.8	3.7	(1)	(1)
1982	21.3	0.8	17.3	3.2	(1)	(1)
1983	20.8	0.9	16.8	3.1	(1)	(1)
Nitrogen oxides						
1970	18.1	7.6	9.1	0.7	0.4	0.3
1975	19.1	8.9	9.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
1980	20.3	9.2	10.1	0.7	0.1	0.2
1981	20.5	9.3	10.2	0.7	0.1	0.2
1982	19.6	8.9	9.9	0.6	0.1	0.1
1983	19.4	8.8	9.7	0.6	0.1	0.2
Volatile organic compounds						
1970	27.0	12.3	0.9	8.7	1.8	3.3
1975	22.7	10.3	0.9	8.1	0.9	2.5
1980	22.3	8.2	1.7	8.9	0.6	2.9
1981	21.0	8.0	1.9	8.0	0.6	2.5
1982	19.4	7.5	2.0	7.1	0.6	2.2
1983	19.9	7.2	2.1	7.5	0.6	2.5
Carbon monoxide						
1970	98.3	71.8	3.9	9.0	6.4	7.2
1975	80.5	62.0	3.7	6.9	3.1	4.8
1980	75.0	52.7	6.2	6.3	2.2	7.6
1981	72.3	51.6	6.3	5.9	2.1	6.4
1982	66.1	48.1	6.7	4.4	2.0	4.9
1983	67.6	47.7	7.0	4.6	2.0	6.3
Lead			Emissions in 10^3 metric tons per year			
1970	203.8	163.6	9.6	23.9	6.7	(2)
1975	147.0	122.6	9.3	10.3	4.8	(2)
1980	70.6	59.4	3.9	3.6	3.7	(2)
1981	55.9	46.4	2.8	3.0	3.7	(2)
1982	54.4	46.9	1.7	2.7	3.1	(2)
1983	46.9	40.7	0.6	2.5	3.1	(2)

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[1] Emissions of less than 50,000 metric tons per year.

[2] No emissions calculated.

NOTE: Because of modifications in methodology and use of more refined emission factors, data from this table should not be compared with data in previous editions of Health, United States.

SOURCE: Monitoring and Data Analysis Division: National Air Pollutant Emission Estimates, 1970-1983. EPA-450/4-84-028. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Research Triangle Park, N.C., Dec. 1984.

Table 43. Physician visits, according to source or place of care and selected patient characteristics: United States, 1982 and 1983

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Selected characteristic	Physician visits		Source or place of care					
			Doctor's office		Hospital outpatient department[1]		Telephone	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
	Number per person		Percent of visits[2]					
Total[3,4]	5.1	5.0	56.9	55.9	14.5	14.9	14.9	15.5
Age								
Under 17 years	4.2	4.4	55.7	55.0	13.8	13.7	17.6	19.3
Under 6 years	6.0	6.5	54.3	54.3	12.7	12.8	20.4	20.6
6-16 years	3.2	3.2	57.0	55.8	14.9	14.7	14.8	17.9
17-44 years	4.6	4.5	56.0	54.4	15.2	16.4	13.7	14.6
45-64 years	6.1	5.8	58.2	58.7	15.5	15.2	13.5	12.5
65 years and over	7.7	7.6	61.4	58.9	11.7	12.3	12.9	11.9
Sex[3]								
Male	4.6	4.4	55.5	54.7	16.3	16.9	13.2	13.5
Female	5.6	5.7	57.6	56.5	13.3	13.6	16.0	16.7
Race[3]								
White	5.2	5.1	58.7	57.4	12.8	13.4	15.6	16.2
Black	4.7	4.8	43.6	44.1	27.7	26.5	9.4	9.7
Family income[3]								
Less than $10,000	5.9	5.9	47.1	49.8	20.7	18.4	13.2	12.3
$10,000-$14,999	4.8	5.0	53.3	52.2	18.1	17.7	15.0	13.2
$15,000-$19,999	4.9	4.7	55.9	54.2	13.4	16.7	15.6	16.3
$20,000-$34,999	5.1	5.0	59.4	59.0	12.9	13.2	15.8	16.1
$35,000 or more	5.3	5.4	62.9	59.6	10.9	11.5	15.2	18.8
Geographic region[3]								
Northeast	5.1	4.9	57.0	58.1	16.2	15.5	15.0	14.0
North Central	5.0	5.2	55.9	53.4	13.1	14.6	16.4	17.1
South	4.9	4.8	57.9	56.6	14.5	14.5	14.7	15.6
West	5.7	5.4	56.7	56.0	14.2	15.1	13.1	14.4
Location of residence[3]								
Within SMSA	5.3	5.2	55.4	54.7	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.9
Outside SMSA	4.6	4.6	60.6	58.8	12.6	13.2	13.2	14.5

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[1] Includes hospital outpatient clinic, emergency room, and other hospital visits.
[2] Includes source or place unknown.
[3] Age adjusted.
[4] Includes all other races not shown separately.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 44. Interval since last physician visit, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1964, 1978, and 1983

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Selected characteristic	Less than 1 year			1 year-less than 2 years			2 years or more		
	1964	1978	1983	1964	1978	1983	1964	1978	1983
	Percent of population[1]								
Total[2,3]	66.0	75.3	74.0	13.8	11.0	10.8	17.6	12.3	13.5
Age									
Under 17 years	67.0	75.8	78.0	14.8	13.4	11.1	14.7	9.4	8.8
Under 6 years	79.1	89.2	89.7	11.4	6.6	5.8	6.4	2.5	2.2
6-16 years	59.6	69.8	71.4	16.9	16.5	14.1	19.7	12.6	12.6
17-44 years	65.9	74.3	69.6	14.7	11.3	12.3	17.2	13.2	16.3
45-64 years	63.5	74.5	72.2	12.8	9.2	9.7	21.8	15.3	16.7
65 years and over	68.8	79.8	81.4	9.2	6.2	5.9	20.3	13.3	11.7
Sex[2]									
Male	62.4	71.2	69.5	14.7	12.1	11.8	19.7	15.3	16.8
Female	69.3	79.2	78.2	13.0	10.1	9.8	15.8	9.7	10.5
Race[2]									
White	67.3	75.6	74.4	13.7	11.0	10.5	17.0	12.4	13.5
Black[4]	57.0	75.1	73.0	14.6	11.6	11.9	21.8	11.5	12.6
Family income[2,5]									
Less than $10,000	57.5	75.4	73.6	12.9	10.1	10.3	23.3	12.9	14.3
$10,000-$14,999	61.6	73.9	71.5	14.0	11.1	11.2	20.8	13.9	15.9
$15,000-$19,999	66.3	74.5	73.1	14.3	11.4	11.3	17.6	13.4	14.2
$20,000-$34,999	69.7	76.7	75.1	13.9	10.9	10.7	15.2	11.6	12.9
$35,000 or more	73.0	77.5	78.1	12.8	11.0	9.9	13.2	10.7	10.8
Geographic region[2]									
Northeast	67.5	76.2	76.1	14.0	11.0	10.0	17.3	11.6	12.3
North Central	65.9	76.0	74.7	14.0	10.9	10.8	18.4	12.2	13.1
South	64.0	74.1	72.5	13.6	11.5	11.6	17.9	13.1	14.1
West	68.4	75.8	73.7	13.5	10.6	10.1	16.2	12.5	14.1
Location of residence[2]									
Within SMSA	67.5	76.4	74.8	13.7	10.8	10.4	16.9	11.6	12.9
Outside SMSA	63.5	73.2	72.3	14.0	11.6	11.4	18.9	14.3	14.8

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[1] Includes unknown interval since last physician visit.

[2] Age adjusted.

[3] Includes all other races not shown separately.

[4] 1964 data are for all other races.

[5] Family income categories for 1983. Income categories in 1964 are: less than $2,000; $2,000-$3,999; $4,000-$6,999; $7,000-$9,999; and $10,000 or more; and, in 1978 are: less than $7,000; $7,000-$9,999; $10,000-$14,999; $15,000-$24,999; and $25,000 or more.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 45. Office visits to physicians, according to physician specialty and selected patient characteristics: United States, 1976 and 1981

(Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physicians)

Selected characteristic	All specialties[1]		General and family practice		Internal medicine		Obstetrics and gynecology		Pediatrics		General surgery	
	1976	1981	1976	1981	1976	1981	1976	1981	1976	1981	1976	1981
	Visits per person											
Total[2]..........	2.78	2.59	1.06	0.83	0.31	0.32	0.22	0.22	0.33	0.36	0.17	0.14
Age												
Under 15 years........	2.11	2.10	0.62	0.52	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	1.06	1.16	0.06	0.04
15-44 years...........	2.59	2.26	1.01	0.75	0.22	0.19	0.44	0.45	0.05	0.05	0.16	0.14
45-64 years...........	3.36	3.10	1.41	1.11	0.60	0.64	0.13	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.26	0.23
65 years and over.....	4.33	4.34	1.84	1.48	0.96	1.04	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.31	0.27
Sex[2]												
Male..................	2.34	2.19	0.90	0.71	0.28	0.28	0.01	0.00	0.34	0.36	0.16	0.13
Female................	3.18	2.95	1.20	0.93	0.34	0.35	0.42	0.42	0.32	0.35	0.18	0.15
Race[2]												
White.................	2.87	2.67	1.07	0.84	0.32	0.32	0.22	0.22	0.35	0.37	0.17	0.14
All other.............	2.19	2.12	0.95	0.79	0.24	0.32	0.19	0.17	0.23	0.33	0.15	0.15

[1] Includes other specialties not shown separately.
[2] Age adjusted.

NOTE: Rates are based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Table 46. Office visits to physicians, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1976 and 1981

(Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physicians)

Selected characteristic	Patient's first visit		Visit lasted 10 minutes or less[1]		Return visit scheduled	
	1976	1981	1976	1981	1976	1981
	Percent of visits					
Total[2]	14.6	14.3	49.9	47.1	59.3	58.7
Age						
Under 15 years	13.2	13.8	58.4	55.4	49.7	49.5
15-44 years	18.7	17.7	50.3	47.5	60.1	58.8
45-64 years	11.8	11.2	41.7	39.2	65.2	65.3
65 years and over	7.5	8.6	40.3	37.0	72.1	72.1
Sex[2]						
Male	16.8	15.7	49.8	46.6	56.9	56.1
Female	13.5	13.8	49.9	47.3	60.4	60.2
Race[2]						
White	14.2	14.1	49.4	46.7	59.3	58.4
All other	17.6	15.8	54.3	49.4	59.2	61.4
Location of physician's office[2]						
Within SMSA	15.0	14.9	47.1	45.4	61.3	60.4
Outside SMSA	13.4	12.8	58.1	52.1	53.9	53.6

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[1] Time spent in face-to-face contact between physician and patient.
[2] Age adjusted.

NOTE: Rates are based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Table 47. Dental visits and interval since last visit, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1964, 1978, and 1983

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Selected characteristic	Dental visits			Interval since last dental visit								
				Less than 1 year			2 years or more			Never visited dentist		
	1964	1978	1983	1964	1978	1983	1964	1978	1983	1964	1978	1983
	Number per person			Percent of population[1]								
Total[2,3].........	1.6	1.6	1.8	42.0	49.9	51.8	28.1	25.1	23.7	15.6	10.5	10.8
Age												
Under 17 years.........	1.4	1.6	1.9	41.6	50.7	50.6	6.3	8.0	7.6	42.6	29.4	30.4
Under 6 years........	0.5	0.6	0.5	16.5	21.2	23.1	0.6	0.9	1.0	80.4	74.3	70.5
6-16 years...........	2.0	2.1	2.6	56.9	64.2	66.1	9.8	11.2	11.3	19.6	9.1	7.8
17-44 years............	1.9	1.6	1.8	50.0	54.3	56.6	27.8	25.1	24.9	3.2	1.9	1.6
45-64 years............	1.7	1.7	2.0	38.4	48.8	51.9	45.5	37.0	34.3	1.3	0.6	0.6
65 years and over......	0.8	1.2	1.5	20.8	32.3	37.8	66.8	58.2	51.3	1.5	0.6	0.9
Sex[2]												
Male...................	1.4	1.4	1.7	40.0	48.1	49.9	28.8	26.2	25.2	16.1	10.8	11.0
Female.................	1.7	1.8	2.0	43.9	51.6	53.7	27.6	24.2	22.2	15.1	10.3	10.6
Race[2]												
White..................	1.7	1.7	1.9	44.7	52.3	54.0	27.3	24.0	22.6	13.8	9.8	10.3
Black[4].................	0.9	*1.0	1.2	22.8	33.7	37.7	35.3	33.7	31.6	27.1	14.6	13.3
Family income[2,5]												
Less than $10,000......	0.9	1.1	1.2	25.8	37.0	37.4	34.6	33.7	34.5	27.0	14.6	14.4
$10,000-$14,999........	0.9	1.1	1.4	29.2	38.7	41.9	34.3	32.2	30.9	22.0	*14.3	12.9
$15,000-$19,999........	1.4	1.5	1.6	39.1	45.2	46.6	30.0	28.1	26.5	16.1	*12.2	12.9
$20,000-$34,999........	1.9	1.8	2.2	49.6	55.3	57.5	24.9	21.3	20.0	11.0	*8.8	9.8
$35,000 or more........	2.8	2.3	2.7	63.3	66.9	70.4	16.6	14.8	12.9	7.0	*5.2	6.2
Geographic region[2]												
Northeast..............	2.1	1.9	2.3	47.9	55.0	57.0	25.7	22.7	20.6	12.7	*8.5	8.8
North Central..........	1.6	1.6	1.8	44.0	51.7	54.7	28.8	24.8	23.0	13.0	*9.5	9.2
South..................	1.2	1.3	1.5	35.0	43.9	46.0	30.0	28.6	26.8	20.8	12.9	12.8
West...................	1.8	1.8	2.0	43.3	51.8	52.7	27.5	22.3	22.6	14.5	*10.4	11.4
Location of residence[2]												
Within SMSA............	1.8	1.7	2.0	44.5	51.8	53.7	26.8	23.2	22.0	14.3	10.2	10.4
Outside SMSA...........	1.2	1.4	1.6	37.8	45.6	48.0	30.5	29.3	27.2	17.9	11.3	11.5

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[1] Includes unknown interval since last dental visit.
[2] Age adjusted.
[3] Includes all other races not shown separately.
[4] 1964 data are for all other races.
[5] Family income categories for 1983. Income categories in 1964 are: less than $2,000; $2,000-$3,999; $4,000-$6,999; $7,000-$9,999; and $10,000 or more; and, in 1978 are: less than $7,000; $7,000-$9,999; $10,000-$14,999; $15,000-$24,999; and $25,000 or more.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 48. Admissions, average length of stay, and outpatient visits in short-stay hospitals, according to type of ownership: United States, selected years 1960-83

(Data are based on reporting by a census of registered hospitals)

Type of ownership	1960	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Admissions					Number in thousands				
All ownerships	24,324	30,706	35,270	36,433	37,034	38,140	38,417	38,332	38,135
Federal	1,354	1,454	1,751	1,858	1,874	1,942	1,923	1,903	1,934
Non-Federal	22,970	29,252	33,519	34,575	35,160	36,198	36,494	36,429	36,201
Nonprofit	16,788	20,948	23,735	24,443	24,885	25,576	25,955	25,908	25,837
Proprietary	1,550	2,031	2,646	2,880	2,963	3,165	3,239	3,316	3,299
State-local government	4,632	6,273	7,138	7,253	7,312	7,458	7,299	7,205	7,064
Average length of stay					Number of days				
All ownerships	8.4	8.7	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8
Federal	21.4	17.0	14.4	13.2	12.8	12.9	12.5	12.6	12.4
Non-Federal	7.6	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Nonprofit	7.4	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7
Proprietary	5.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6
State-local government	8.8	8.7	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.6
Outpatient visits[1]					Number in thousands				
All ownerships	---	173,058	245,938	253,896	252,461	255,320	257,254	304,089	263,729
Federal	---	39,514	49,627	47,434	48,587	48,568	50,524	53,200	49,734
Non-Federal	---	133,545	196,311	206,461	203,873	206,752	206,729	250,888	213,995
Nonprofit	---	90,992	132,368	142,617	140,525	142,864	143,953	176,838	151,444
Proprietary	---	4,698	7,713	8,911	9,289	9,696	9,961	13,193	10,389
State-local government	---	37,854	56,230	54,933	54,060	54,192	52,816	60,857	52,163

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[1] Because of modifications in the collection of outpatient data for 1977 and 1982, there are discontinuities in the trends for this item.

NOTE: Excludes psychiatric and tuberculosis and other respiratory disease hospitals.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 35(15):396-401 and 45(15):463-467, Aug. 1961 and Aug. 1971; Hospital Statistics, 1976-84 Editions. Chicago, 1976-84. (Copyrights 1961, 1971, 1976-84: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 49. Rates of discharges and days of care in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1979 and 1983

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

	Discharges		Days of care	
Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	1979	1983	1979	1983
Both sexes	Number per 1,000 population			
Total[1,2]	156.9	157.1	1,111.0	1,068.8
Females with delivery	14.6	14.9	54.6	52.9
Diseases of heart	12.8	14.2	121.2	119.5
Malignant neoplasms	7.5	8.3	90.6	85.7
Fracture, all sites	5.0	4.4	51.1	43.1
Pneumonia, all forms	3.5	3.6	26.5	27.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	3.0	3.3	36.9	37.8
Male				
All ages[1,2]	137.6	139.9	1,050.6	1,025.7
Diseases of heart	15.6	17.4	144.0	142.5
Malignant neoplasms	8.1	9.0	98.8	96.3
Fracture, all sites	5.5	4.7	48.7	41.8
Pneumonia, all forms	4.0	4.0	30.5	30.8
Inguinal hernia	4.0	3.9	19.6	15.5
Cerebrovascular diseases	3.2	3.6	38.6	40.8
Under 15 years[2]	78.1	79.0	342.6	357.0
Acute respiratory infection	6.4	6.7	24.2	22.6
Pneumonia, all forms	5.7	5.3	29.7	25.9
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	6.0	5.3	10.1	9.4
Congenital anomalies	3.7	4.5	21.4	24.0
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	3.6	4.5	14.5	16.5
15-44 years[2]	93.4	84.3	592.8	519.0
Fracture, all sites	6.3	5.2	48.7	40.5
Alcohol dependence syndrome	3.5	3.3	34.6	38.2
Diseases of heart	3.0	3.1	22.2	19.4
Lacerations and open wounds	3.7	2.9	16.9	12.5
Psychoses	3.3	2.9	44.1	40.3
45-64 years[2]	190.6	196.6	1,541.2	1,491.0
Diseases of heart	33.4	37.5	285.4	285.3
Malignant neoplasms	13.9	15.6	159.4	160.8
Inguinal hernia	6.3	6.7	33.9	27.4
Alcohol dependence syndrome	6.6	4.6	57.6	47.4
Diabetes	4.0	4.3	38.6	41.9
65 years and over[2]	389.5	437.2	4,067.9	4,187.2
Diseases of heart	75.7	85.3	774.0	776.6
Malignant neoplasms	45.8	50.3	588.1	587.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	23.2	26.0	291.8	306.5
Eye diseases and conditions	12.5	17.9	48.5	53.9
Hyperplasia of prostate	15.7	17.6	163.5	142.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 49. Rates of discharges and days of care in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1979 and 1983--Continued

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges		Days of care	
	1979	1983	1979	1983
Female	Number per 1,000 population			
All ages[1,2]	176.1	174.4	1,173.0	1,115.7
Delivery	28.6	29.3	107.4	104.3
Diseases of heart	10.4	11.4	101.9	100.0
Malignant neoplasms	7.2	7.8	85.9	78.9
Fracture, all sites	4.4	3.9	50.3	41.9
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	4.2	3.6	9.2	7.4
Benign neoplasms	3.8	3.4	23.3	20.5
Under 15 years[2]	63.1	62.3	268.5	288.1
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	6.5	5.1	12.4	8.8
Acute respiratory infection	5.1	4.6	18.7	15.5
Pneumonia, all forms	4.2	4.0	21.4	18.8
Congenital anomalies	2.4	2.9	12.8	17.5
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders	3.0	2.9	6.5	6.9
15-44 years[2]	208.2	194.8	986.4	890.8
Delivery	69.5	71.8	260.3	255.1
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	10.2	8.8	22.3	18.0
Inflammatory disease of female pelvic organs	5.2	4.7	27.0	23.5
Disorders of menstruation	6.8	4.6	21.9	16.4
Benign neoplasms	4.5	3.8	24.2	21.5
45-64 years[2]	194.0	188.3	1,601.4	1,433.1
Diseases of heart	17.6	18.8	155.4	146.4
Malignant neoplasms	15.8	17.5	182.7	165.7
Diabetes	5.7	6.2	55.8	55.9
Benign neoplasms	6.6	5.8	43.5	35.7
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	4.1	5.0	34.3	34.5
65 years and over[2]	342.5	396.3	3,767.6	3,881.8
Diseases of heart	61.1	70.0	661.5	670.0
Malignant neoplasms	28.2	30.9	390.5	371.7
Eye diseases and conditions	15.7	23.8	64.8	71.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	21.3	21.7	274.3	265.8
Fracture, all sites	19.4	18.4	319.1	265.9

[1] Age adjusted.
[2] Includes discharges with first-listed diagnoses not shown in table.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population. Diagnostic categories are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table VI.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 50. Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1979 and 1983

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges		Days of care		Average length of stay	
	1979	1983	1979	1983	1979	1983
Both sexes	Number in thousands				Number of days	
Total[1]	36,747	38,783	264,173	268,337	7.2	6.9
Females with delivery	3,646	3,976	13,665	14,117	3.7	3.6
Diseases of heart	3,065	3,597	29,378	30,781	9.6	8.6
Malignant neoplasms	1,793	2,065	21,777	21,768	12.1	10.5
Fracture, all sites	1,180	1,090	12,366	11,141	10.5	10.2
Pneumonia, all forms	756	837	6,021	6,731	8.0	8.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	747	860	9,226	10,091	12.4	11.7
Male						
All ages[1]	14,705	15,573	112,504	114,827	7.7	7.4
Diseases of heart	1,640	1,911	15,112	15,697	9.2	8.2
Malignant neoplasms	850	996	10,415	10,674	12.2	10.7
Fracture, all sites	609	543	5,359	4,846	8.8	8.9
Pneumonia, all forms	403	426	3,130	3,320	7.8	7.8
Inguinal hernia	427	429	2,089	1,730	4.9	4.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	335	405	4,060	4,562	12.1	11.3
Under 15 years[1]	2,053	2,084	9,008	9,420	4.4	4.5
Acute respiratory infection	169	177	637	595	3.8	3.4
Pneumonia, all forms	150	141	781	683	5.2	4.9
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	158	140	265	249	1.7	1.8
Congenital anomalies	98	118	564	634	5.7	5.4
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	95	118	381	435	4.0	3.7
15-44 years[1]	4,680	4,524	29,713	27,839	6.3	6.2
Fracture, all sites	315	276	2,439	2,173	7.8	7.9
Alcohol dependence syndrome	177	177	1,736	2,049	9.8	11.6
Diseases of heart	153	167	1,112	1,042	7.3	6.2
Lacerations and open wounds	184	157	847	670	4.6	4.3
Psychoses	165	155	2,212	2,161	13.4	14.0
45-64 years[1]	4,017	4,159	32,482	31,542	8.1	7.6
Diseases of heart	704	793	6,015	6,036	8.5	7.6
Malignant neoplasms	293	330	3,360	3,402	11.5	10.3
Inguinal hernia	132	141	714	580	5.4	4.1
Alcohol dependence syndrome	139	96	1,213	1,003	8.7	10.4
Diabetes	85	92	813	886	9.6	9.6
65 years and over[1]	3,955	4,806	41,302	46,025	10.4	9.6
Diseases of heart	769	937	7,858	8,537	10.2	9.1
Malignant neoplasms	466	553	5,971	6,454	12.8	11.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	235	286	2,963	3,369	12.6	11.8
Eye diseases and conditions	127	197	493	593	3.9	3.0
Hyperplasia of prostate	159	194	1,660	1,569	10.4	8.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 50. Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1979 and 1983--Continued

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges		Days of care		Average length of stay	
	1979	1983	1979	1983	1979	1983
Female		Number in thousands			Number of days	
All ages[1]	22,042	23,210	151,669	153,510	6.9	6.6
Delivery	3,646	3,976	13,665	14,117	3.7	3.6
Diseases of heart	1,425	1,686	14,266	15,083	10.0	8.9
Malignant neoplasms	943	1,069	11,361	11,093	12.0	10.4
Fracture, all sites	571	547	7,007	6,295	12.3	11.5
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	536	492	1,172	996	2.2	2.0
Benign neoplasms	465	437	2,896	2,714	6.2	6.2
Under 15 years[1]	1,588	1,570	6,757	7,262	4.3	4.6
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	162	130	312	222	1.9	1.7
Acute respiratory infection	128	117	471	392	3.7	3.4
Pneumonia, all forms	105	102	539	474	5.1	4.7
Congenital anomalies	62	74	322	441	5.2	5.9
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders	75	73	165	175	2.2	2.4
15-44 years[1]	10,808	10,745	51,200	49,132	4.7	4.6
Delivery	3,607	3,962	13,514	14,068	3.7	3.6
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	528	488	1,158	990	2.2	2.0
Inflammatory disease of female pelvic organs	272	257	1,403	1,295	5.2	5.0
Disorders of menstruation	350	252	1,138	905	3.2	3.6
Benign neoplasms	236	208	1,254	1,184	5.3	5.7
45-64 years[1]	4,515	4,400	37,273	33,487	8.3	7.6
Diseases of heart	410	439	3,617	3,421	8.8	7.8
Malignant neoplasms	368	408	4,252	3,872	11.5	9.5
Diabetes	132	145	1,299	1,307	9.9	9.0
Benign neoplasms	153	136	1,013	833	6.6	6.1
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	95	117	799	806	8.4	6.9
65 years and over[1]	5,131	6,496	56,438	63,630	11.0	9.8
Diseases of heart	916	1,147	9,910	10,983	10.8	9.6
Malignant neoplasms	422	506	5,850	6,093	13.9	12.0
Eye diseases and conditions	235	390	971	1,164	4.1	3.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	319	355	4,109	4,356	12.9	12.3
Fracture, all sites	291	302	4,780	4,359	16.4	14.5

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[1] Includes discharges with first-listed diagnoses not shown in table.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Diagnostic categories are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table VI.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 51. Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals for all patients and for patients with surgery, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1979 and 1983

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Selected characteristic	Discharges				Days of care				Average length of stay			
	All patients		Patients with surgery		All patients		Patients with surgery		All patients		Patients with surgery	
	1979	1983	1979	1983	1979	1983	1979	1983	1979	1983	1979	1983
	Number per 1,000 population								Number of days			
Total[1]	156.9	157.1	64.0	64.8	1,111.0	1,068.8	471.6	469.8	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.3
Age												
Under 15 years	70.8	70.8	27.0	25.0	306.4	323.4	112.2	118.3	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.7
15-44 years	151.8	140.3	70.6	65.4	793.0	707.5	375.2	334.0	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.1
45-64 years	192.4	192.2	78.5	82.0	1,572.8	1,460.6	691.9	684.2	8.2	7.6	8.8	8.3
65 years and over	361.5	412.7	116.6	144.8	3,888.8	4,004.3	1,487.7	1,642.4	10.8	9.7	12.8	11.3
Geographic region[1]												
Northeast	151.2	144.2	64.4	60.4	1,237.7	1,115.6	524.4	472.1	8.2	7.7	8.1	7.8
North Central	178.1	167.9	75.2	70.4	1,297.8	1,184.4	562.5	527.4	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.5
South	170.3	167.7	62.7	65.1	1,150.1	1,087.1	456.5	463.5	6.8	6.5	7.3	7.1
West	142.1	139.6	62.3	62.4	863.2	821.9	403.2	399.2	6.1	5.9	6.5	6.4
Bed size[1]	Percent distribution											
All beds	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.3
6-99 beds	19.1	16.2	12.5	10.6	15.7	13.4	9.5	8.5	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.8
100-199 beds	17.2	19.5	16.6	18.2	15.7	17.9	14.4	15.8	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.3
200-299 beds	17.7	15.3	18.8	15.7	17.7	15.1	18.5	15.7	7.1	6.7	7.3	7.2
300-499 beds	23.5	25.8	25.6	27.8	25.2	27.3	27.1	28.4	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.4
500 beds or more	22.6	23.2	26.7	27.6	25.7	26.3	30.5	31.6	8.0	7.7	8.4	8.3
Ownership[1]												
All ownerships	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.3
State and local government	21.0	21.1	17.7	18.8	19.3	19.4	18.0	18.3	6.5	6.2	7.5	7.1
Proprietary	8.0	9.9	7.0	9.4	8.0	9.7	6.1	8.2	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.3
Nonprofit	71.1	69.0	75.3	71.8	72.6	70.9	76.0	73.4	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.4

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[1] Age adjusted.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 52. Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in short-stay hospitals, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1964, 1978, and 1983

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Selected characteristic	Discharges			Days of care			Average length of stay		
	1964	1978	1983	1964	1978	1983	1964	1978	1983
	Number per 1,000 population						Number of days		
Total[1,2]	130.6	122.6	126.9	1,062.0	1,009.1	939.7	8.1	7.2	6.7
Age									
Under 17 years	67.7	67.0	59.2	400.6	346.3	352.9	5.9	5.2	6.0
Under 6 years	91.9	93.4	80.5	651.6	547.5	527.4	7.1	5.9	6.5
6-16 years	53.0	55.0	47.1	247.5	255.0	254.5	4.7	4.6	5.4
17-44 years	162.4	104.3	110.8	1,050.8	690.0	626.3	6.5	6.6	5.7
45-64 years	146.4	176.0	172.8	1,560.5	1,614.8	1,454.1	10.7	9.2	8.4
65 years and over	190.1	267.7	321.7	2,292.9	3,192.6	3,038.7	12.1	11.9	9.4
Sex[1]									
Male	104.0	121.0	119.4	1,012.4	1,117.5	971.8	9.7	9.2	7.4
Female	154.3	124.8	134.6	1,104.5	927.6	916.4	7.2	7.4	6.2
Race[1]									
White	133.8	122.2	125.5	1,053.4	963.5	903.1	7.9	7.9	6.5
Black	106.3	130.6	145.4	1,141.2	1,480.0	1,309.0	10.7	11.3	8.2
Family income[1,3]									
Less than $10,000	126.9	149.7	168.9	1,140.0	1,422.6	1,399.8	9.0	9.5	7.7
$10,000-$14,999	146.8	144.9	128.9	1,337.8	1,292.9	997.3	9.1	8.9	7.0
$15,000-$19,999	135.4	120.9	122.9	1,042.3	924.2	886.0	7.7	7.6	6.4
$20,000-$34,999	128.0	116.1	113.7	968.6	880.2	713.8	7.6	7.6	5.8
$35,000 or more	121.8	102.6	106.5	971.0	719.9	720.6	8.0	7.0	6.4
Geographic region[1]									
Northeast	119.6	105.4	111.7	1,094.5	962.6	912.1	9.2	9.1	7.2
North Central	130.7	132.0	133.0	1,041.2	1,068.4	1,013.2	8.0	8.1	6.9
South	138.7	135.8	146.1	1,051.2	1,088.4	1,034.4	7.6	8.0	6.4
West	133.5	107.2	104.0	1,066.2	844.5	709.8	8.0	7.9	6.3
Location of residence[1]									
Within SMSA	124.9	117.0	118.8	1,097.4	1,016.0	938.4	8.8	8.7	7.3
Outside SMSA	140.7	134.6	143.8	1,001.2	992.2	945.4	7.1	7.4	5.8

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[1] Age adjusted.
[2] Includes all other races not shown separately.
[3] Family income categories for 1983. Income categories in 1964 are: less than $2,000; $2,000-$3,999; $4,000-$6,999; $7,000-$9,999; and $10,000 or more; and, in 1978 are: less than $7,000; $7,000-$9,999; $10,000-$14,999; $15,000-$24,999; and $25,000 or more.

NOTE: Excludes deliveries.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 53. Operations for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and surgical category: United States, 1979 and 1983

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

	Operations in thousands		Operations per 1,000 population	
Sex, age, and surgical category	1979	1983	1979	1983
Male				
All ages[1,2]	8,179	9,268	76.0	82.7
Repair of inguinal hernia	449	456	4.2	4.2
Prostatectomy	293	357	2.8	3.2
Cardiac catheterization	195	326	1.9	3.0
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	344	313	3.1	2.7
Extraction of lens	169	227	1.6	2.0
With insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	54	184	0.5	1.7
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	215	187	2.2	1.9
Under 15 years[2]	1,092	1,062	41.5	40.2
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	152	143	5.8	5.4
Myringotomy	115	101	4.4	3.8
Repair of inguinal hernia	76	67	2.9	2.5
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	65	64	2.5	2.4
Circumcision	45	53	1.7	2.0
Adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy	49	32	1.9	1.2
15-44 years[2]	2,902	2,866	57.9	53.4
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	183	166	3.6	3.1
Repair of inguinal hernia	122	117	2.4	2.2
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa	123	113	2.5	2.1
Rhinoplasty and repair of nose	81	89	1.6	1.7
Appendectomy, excluding incidental[3]	97	90	1.9	1.7
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee	91	68	1.8	1.3
45-64 years[2]	2,186	2,542	103.7	120.2
Cardiac catheterization	118	184	5.6	8.7
Repair of inguinal hernia	138	146	6.6	6.9
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)	63	87	3.0	4.1
Prostatectomy	71	81	3.4	3.9
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa	51	58	2.4	2.7
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	59	45	2.8	2.1
65 years and over[2]	2,000	2,798	197.0	254.5
Prostatectomy	218	274	21.5	24.9
Extraction of lens	108	161	10.6	14.7
With insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	42	138	4.1	12.6
Repair of inguinal hernia	112	127	11.0	11.5
Cardiac catheterization	29	79	2.9	7.2
Pacemaker insertion, replacement, removal, and repair	62	72	6.1	6.5
Cholecystectomy	46	62	4.6	5.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 53. Operations for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and surgical category: United States, 1979 and 1983--Continued

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and surgical category	Operations in thousands		Operations per 1,000 population	
	1979	1983	1979	1983
Female				
All ages[1,2]	15,679	16,953	125.8	127.6
Procedures to assist delivery	2,331	2,405	18.3	17.8
Cesarean section	599	808	4.7	5.9
Hysterectomy	639	672	5.1	5.2
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	935	632	7.6	4.8
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	610	568	4.8	4.2
Under 15 years[2]	772	724	30.7	28.7
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	161	136	6.4	5.4
Myringotomy	87	68	3.5	2.7
Appendectomy, excluding incidental[3]	36	36	1.4	1.4
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	29	33	1.1	1.3
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa	17	19	0.7	0.7
Adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy	31	18	1.2	0.7
15-44 years[2]	9,532	9,691	183.6	175.7
Procedures to assist delivery	2,308	2,397	44.5	43.5
Cesarean section	592	805	11.4	14.6
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	599	564	11.5	10.2
Repair of current obstetrical laceration	337	478	6.5	8.7
Hysterectomy	407	440	7.8	8.0
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	646	421	12.4	7.6
45-64 years[2]	3,088	3,144	132.7	134.5
Hysterectomy	187	180	8.0	7.7
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	246	166	10.6	7.1
Oophorectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy	149	153	6.4	6.5
Cholecystectomy	109	105	4.7	4.5
Cardiac catheterization	56	93	2.4	4.0
Biopsies on the integumentary system (breast, skin, and subcutaneous tissue)	79	69	3.4	3.0
65 years and over[2]	2,286	3,394	152.6	207.1
Extraction of lens	198	339	13.2	20.7
With insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	69	289	4.6	17.6
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	133	133	8.9	8.1
Cholecystectomy	77	94	5.1	5.7
Arthroplasty and replacement of hip	73	86	4.9	5.2
Pacemaker insertion, replacement, removal, and repair	68	78	4.6	4.8

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[1] Rates are age adjusted.
[2] Includes operations not listed in table.
[3] Limited to estimated number of appendectomies, excluding those performed incidental to other abdominal surgery.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population. In each sex and age group data are shown for operations with the five highest rates in 1979 and 1983. Surgical categories are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table VII.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 54. Diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and procedure category: United States, 1979 and 1983

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and procedure category	Procedures in thousands		Procedures per 1,000 population	
	1979	1983	1979	1983
Male				
All ages[1,2]	2,828	4,725	26.6	42.3
Cystoscopy	517	515	4.9	4.6
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	93	431	0.9	3.8
Radioisotope scan	242	319	2.3	2.8
Diagnostic ultrasound	83	264	0.8	2.4
Angiocardiography using contrast material	155	261	1.5	2.4
Endoscopy of large intestine	215	254	2.0	2.3
Arteriography using contrast material	167	247	1.6	2.2
Under 15 years[2]	193	284	7.4	10.8
Spinal tap	45	54	1.7	2.1
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	9	28	0.3	1.1
Application of cast or splint	18	19	0.7	0.7
Diagnostic ultrasound	4	16	0.1	0.6
Cystoscopy	29	13	1.1	0.5
15-44 years[2]	745	1,148	14.7	21.4
Contrast myelogram	85	131	1.7	2.4
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	28	117	0.6	2.2
Arthroscopy of knee	67	115	1.3	2.2
Radioisotope scan	42	63	0.8	1.2
Endoscopy of large intestine	52	58	1.0	1.1
Cystoscopy	78	55	1.6	1.0
Application of cast or splint	45	39	0.9	0.7
45-64 years[2]	951	1,535	45.4	72.6
Angiocardiography using contrast material	103	151	4.9	7.1
Cystoscopy	151	135	7.2	6.4
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	23	124	1.1	5.9
Radioisotope scan	88	107	4.2	5.0
Arteriography using contrast material	75	96	3.5	4.5
Endoscopy of large intestine	76	76	3.6	3.6
65 years and over[2]	938	1,758	93.9	159.9
Cystoscopy	259	311	25.5	28.3
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	33	161	3.2	14.7
Radioisotope scan	105	141	10.3	12.8
Arteriography using contrast material	59	118	5.8	10.7
Endoscopy of large intestine	83	116	8.2	10.6
Diagnostic ultrasound	36	101	3.5	9.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 54. Diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and procedure category: United States, 1979 and 1983--Continued

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and procedure category	Procedures in thousands		Procedures per 1,000 population	
	1979	1983	1979	1983
Female				
All ages[1,2]	2,917	4,994	23.4	37.0
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	101	440	0.8	3.1
Diagnostic ultrasound	139	431	1.1	3.2
Endoscopy of large intestine	270	393	2.1	2.7
Radioisotope scan	289	367	2.2	2.7
Endoscopy of small intestine	128	280	1.0	2.0
Laparoscopy (excluding that for ligation and division of fallopian tubes)	203	262	1.6	2.0
Cystoscopy	350	260	2.9	2.0
Biliary tract X-ray	143	196	1.1	1.5
Under 15 years[2]	176	223	7.0	8.9
Spinal tap	29	46	1.2	1.8
Cystoscopy	43	17	1.7	0.7
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	9	17	0.4	0.7
Diagnostic ultrasound	3	15	0.1	0.6
Application of cast or splint	11	10	0.4	0.4
15-44 years[2]	1,054	1,510	20.0	27.4
Laparoscopy (excluding that for ligation and division of fallopian tubes)	167	246	3.6	4.5
Diagnostic ultrasound	63	171	1.2	3.1
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	26	95	0.5	1.7
Contrast myelogram	67	85	1.3	1.5
Endoscopy of large intestine	70	83	1.4	1.5
45-64 years[2]	874	1,394	37.6	59.7
Radioisotope scan	96	123	4.1	5.3
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	32	115	1.4	4.9
Endoscopy of large intestine	83	99	3.6	4.3
Diagnostic ultrasound	38	97	1.6	4.2
Angiocardiography using contrast material	43	80	1.9	3.4
Cystoscopy	99	78	4.3	3.3
Contrast myelogram	49	65	2.1	2.8
Arteriography using contrast material	51	62	2.2	2.7
65 years and over[2]	813	1,866	56.6	113.8
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	34	212	2.3	12.9
Endoscopy of large intestine	112	207	7.5	12.6
Radioisotope scan	127	182	8.5	11.1
Diagnostic ultrasound	35	148	2.3	9.0
Endoscopy of small intestine	43	119	2.9	7.3
Arteriography using contrast material	51	92	3.4	5.6
Cystoscopy	96	90	6.4	5.5

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[1] Rates are age adjusted.
[2] Includes nonsurgical procedures not shown.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population. In each sex and age group data are shown for procedures with the five highest rates in 1979 and 1983. Procedure categories are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table VIII.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 55. Nursing home residents, according to selected functional status and age: United States, 1973-74 and 1977

(Data are based on a sample of nursing homes)

Functional status	1973-74[1]					1977				
	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
	Number of residents									
All residents	1,075,800	114,300	163,100	384,900	413,600	1,303,100	177,100	211,400	464,700	449,900
	Percent distribution									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dressing										
Independent	29.3	34.8	34.4	30.2	25.0	30.6	44.8	38.8	27.5	24.2
Requires assistance, includes those who do not dress	70.8	65.2	65.6	69.9	75.1	69.4	55.2	61.2	72.5	75.8
Using toilet room										
Independent	47.5	56.4	53.6	48.0	42.2	47.5	61.8	53.1	45.7	41.0
Requires assistance	30.8	21.6	27.3	31.5	34.1	42.5	28.1	37.8	44.7	48.0
Does not use toilet room	21.7	22.0	19.1	20.5	23.7	10.1	10.1	9.1	9.6	11.0
Mobility										
Walks independently	48.6	58.2	55.4	49.6	42.2	33.9	53.6	43.2	33.2	22.5
Walks with assistance	20.2	11.1	15.5	20.4	24.4	28.8	15.7	21.4	30.5	35.6
Chairfast	26.5	24.8	24.9	25.9	28.2	32.0	25.5	30.5	31.5	35.9
Bedfast	4.7	5.9	4.1	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	6.1
Continence										
No difficulty controlling bowel or bladder	66.2	72.6	70.9	66.8	61.9	54.7	68.0	62.4	52.9	47.8
Difficulty controlling bowel	1.1	*0.8	*1.2	1.1	1.2	3.7	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.8
Difficulty controlling bladder	4.2	2.4	4.4	4.2	4.7	9.0	5.8	6.5	9.4	11.1
Difficulty controlling both bowel and bladder	28.1	23.4	23.0	27.5	31.9	25.9	16.8	20.6	26.9	30.8
Ostomy in either bowel or bladder	0.4	*0.8	*0.4	*0.4	*0.3	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.5

Table 55. Nursing home residents, according to selected functional status and age: United States, 1973-74 and 1977--Continued

(Data are based on a sample of nursing homes)

Functional status	1973-74[1] All ages	1973-74[1] Under 65 years	1973-74[1] 65-74 years	1973-74[1] 75-84 years	1973-74[1] 85 years and over	1977 All ages	1977 Under 65 years	1977 65-74 years	1977 75-84 years	1977 85 years and over
	Percent distribution									
Eating										
Independent	65.2	67.0	68.1	66.0	62.8	67.4	73.8	72.9	66.2	63.5
Requires assistance, includes those who are tube or intravenously fed	34.8	33.0	31.9	34.0	37.2	32.6	26.2	27.1	33.8	36.5
Vision										
Not impaired	53.5	70.6	62.3	53.8	45.0	67.2	81.0	75.4	67.9	57.2
Partially impaired	33.7	21.7	28.8	35.0	37.6	19.0	11.0	13.4	19.6	24.1
Severely impaired	10.0	5.0	6.3	8.9	14.0	6.6	2.2	3.3	6.1	10.4
Completely lost	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	3.8
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	4.3	3.8	5.3	3.9	4.5
Hearing										
Not impaired	67.8	88.4	80.3	70.0	55.2	69.5	87.6	81.0	71.6	54.9
Partially impaired	26.1	9.2	17.0	25.5	34.8	21.7	6.6	11.4	21.2	33.1
Severely impaired	5.1	1.6	1.9	3.8	8.7	4.3	*0.4	1.9	3.0	8.4
Completely lost	1.0	*0.8	*0.8	0.7	1.4	0.7	*1.1	*0.7	*0.6	*0.7
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	4.4	5.0	3.6	3.0

[1] Excludes residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Unpublished data from the National Nursing Home Survey.

Table 56. Nursing home and personal care home residents 65 years of age and over and number per 1,000 population, according to sex and race: United States, 1963, 1969, 1973-74, and 1977

(Data are based on a sample of nursing homes)

Year and age	Total	Sex		Race[1]		Total	Sex		Race[1]	
		Male	Female	White	All other		Male	Female	White	All other
1963	Number of residents					Number per 1,000 population				
65 years and over...	445,600	141,000	304,500	431,700	13,800	25.4	18.1	31.1	26.6	10.3
65-74 years..............	89,600	35,100	54,500	84,400	5,200	7.9	6.8	8.8	8.1	5.9
75-84 years..............	207,200	65,200	142,000	202,000	5,300	39.6	29.1	47.5	41.7	13.8
85 years and over.........	148,700	40,700	108,000	145,400	3,300	148.4	105.6	175.1	157.7	41.8
1969										
65 years and over...	722,200	207,100	515,200	695,000	27,300	37.1	25.0	46.1	38.8	17.6
65-74 years..............	138,500	52,200	86,300	129,500	9,000	11.6	9.9	12.9	11.7	9.6
75-84 years..............	321,800	90,800	231,100	310,900	10,900	51.7	36.0	62.3	54.1	22.9
85 years and over.........	261,900	64,100	197,800	254,500	7,400	203.2	130.8	247.6	221.9	52.4
1973-74[2]										
65 years and over...	961,500	265,700	695,800	920,600	40,900	45.1	30.2	55.5	47.3	21.9
65-74 years..............	163,100	65,100	98,100	150,100	13,000	12.3	11.3	13.1	12.5	10.6
75-84 years..............	384,900	102,300	282,600	369,700	15,200	59.4	40.8	71.1	61.9	30.1
85 years and over.........	413,600	98,300	315,300	400,800	12,800	253.7	180.4	290.6	269.0	91.4
1977[3]										
65 years and over...	1,126,000	294,000	832,000	1,059,900	66,100	47.9	30.7	59.7	49.7	30.4
65-74 years..............	211,400	80,200	131,200	187,500	23,800	14.5	12.7	15.9	14.2	16.8
75-84 years..............	464,700	122,100	342,600	443,200	21,500	68.0	47.4	80.6	70.6	38.6
85 years and over.........	449,900	91,700	358,200	429,100	20,800	216.4	140.0	251.5	229.0	102.0

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[1] For data years 1963 and 1969, Hispanic origin was not designated; therefore, Hispanics may be included in either the white or all other category. For data years 1973-74 and 1977, Hispanics were included in the white category.

[2] Excludes residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes.

[3] Includes residents in domiciliary care homes.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Characteristics of residents in institutions for the aged and chronically ill, United States, April-June 1963, by G. S. Wunderlich. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 12-No. 2. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 1000. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1965; Measures of chronic illness among residents of nursing and personal care homes, United States, by D. K. Ingram. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 12-No. 24. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 74-1709. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1974; Characteristics of nursing home residents, health status, and care received: National Nursing Home Survey, United States, May-December 1977, by E. Hing. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13-No. 51. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1712. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1981.

Table 57. Additions to mental health facilities and rate per 100,000 civilian population, according to type of service setting and organization: United States, selected years 1969-81

Setting and organization	Additions in thousands				Rate per 100,000 civilian population			
	1969	1975	1979[1]	1981[2]	1969	1975	1979[1]	1981[2]
Inpatient								
All organizations	1,283	1,557	1,542	1,483	644.2	736.5	704.2	651.2
State and county mental hospitals	487	434	383	371	244.4	205.1	172.0	162.8
Private psychiatric hospitals	92	126	141	162	46.2	59.4	63.2	71.2
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	478	544	551	648	240.1	257.2	256.7	284.7
Veterans Administration psychiatric services[3]	135	181	180	163	67.9	85.5	84.0	71.5
Federally funded community mental health centers	60	236	246	---	30.0	111.7	110.6	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	8	12	15	18	3.8	5.7	6.9	7.8
All other[4]	23	25	24	121	11.8	11.9	10.8	53.2
Outpatient								
All organizations	1,147	2,290	2,635	---	575.9	1,083.2	1,188.4	---
State and county mental hospitals	164	146	82	73	82.5	69.1	36.8	32.2
Private psychiatric hospitals	26	33	30	70	12.8	15.6	13.5	30.6
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	171	255	224	323	85.7	120.5	104.5	142.0
Veterans Administration psychiatric services[3]	17	94	120	---	8.4	44.4	56.0	---
Federally funded community mental health centers	177	785	1,222	---	88.7	371.2	548.6	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	8	20	20	21	4.0	9.4	8.8	9.2
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	538	871	825	1,306	270.4	411.8	370.3	573.9
All other[4]	46	87	111	542	23.4	41.2	49.9	238.0
Day treatment								
All organizations	55	163	172	---	27.8	77.2	77.6	---
State and county mental hospitals	11	14	10	8	5.3	6.7	4.4	3.6
Private psychiatric hospitals	3	3	4	6	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.7
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	18	14	13	38	9.1	6.7	5.9	16.7
Veterans Administration psychiatric services[3]	4	8	7	---	1.8	3.7	3.2	---
Federally funded community mental health centers	13	94	98	---	6.5	44.5	44.1	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	1	3	3	2	0.3	1.6	1.1	1.0
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	4	21	30	60	2.2	10.4	13.3	26.3
All other[4]	2	5	9	32	1.2	2.1	4.0	14.2

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[1] In 1979, comparable data were not available for certain organization types, and data for either an earlier or later period were substituted.

[2] In 1981, some organizations were reclassified and data for some organization types were not available, resulting in a particularly large increase for the all other category in 1981.

[3] Includes Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals and Veterans Administration general hospitals with separate psychiatric services.

[4] Includes other multiservice mental health organizations with inpatient services that are not elsewhere classified.

NOTE: Changes in reporting procedures in 1979 and 1981 affect the comparability of data with those from previous years.

SOURCE: Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, National Institute of Mental Health: Data are from the Veterans Administration Patient Treatment File and biennial inventories of mental health organizations.

Table 58. Inpatient episodes in mental health facilities, rate per 100,000 civilian population, and inpatient days, according to type of organization: United States, selected years 1969-81

Organization	1969	1975	1979[1]	1981[2]
		Episodes in thousands		
All organizations	1,710	1,817	1,780	1,720
State and county mental hospitals	767	599	527	499
Private psychiatric hospitals	103	137	151	177
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	535	566	572	677
Veterans Administration psychiatric services[3]	187	214	218	206
Federally funded community mental health centers	65	247	254	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	21	28	34	34
All other[4]	32	26	25	128
		Episodes per 100,000 civilian population		
All organizations	859.1	859.6	812.1	755.7
State and county mental hospitals	385.3	283.3	236.4	219.3
Private psychiatric hospitals	51.5	64.8	67.6	77.5
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	269.0	267.6	266.3	297.3
Veterans Administration psychiatric services[3]	93.9	101.4	101.3	90.3
Federally funded community mental health centers	32.1	116.8	114.1	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	10.7	13.4	15.1	15.1
All other[4]	16.1	12.3	11.3	56.1
		Days in thousands		
All organizations	168,934	104,970	85,285	77,053
State and county mental hospitals	134,185	70,584	50,589	44,558
Private psychiatric hospitals	4,237	4,401	5,074	5,578
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	6,500	8,349	8,435	10,727
Veterans Administration psychiatric services[3]	17,206	11,725	10,628	7,591
Federally funded community mental health centers	1,924	3,718	3,609	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	4,528	5,900	6,531	6,127
All other[4]	354	293	419	2,472

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[1] In 1979, comparable data were not available for certain organization types, and data for either an earlier or later period were substituted.

[2] In 1981, some organizations were reclassified and data for some organization types were not available, resulting in a particularly large increase for the all other category in 1981.

[3] Includes Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals and Veterans Administration general hospitals with separate psychiatric services.

[4] Includes other multiservice mental health organizations with inpatient services that are not elsewhere classified.

NOTE: Changes in reporting procedures in 1979 and 1981 affect the comparability of data with those from previous years.

SOURCE: Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, National Institute of Mental Health: Data are from the Veterans Administration Patient Treatment File and biennial inventories of mental health organizations.

Table 59. Admissions to selected inpatient psychiatric facilities and rate per 1,000 civilian population, according to sex and age: United States, selected years 1970-80

Sex and age	State and county mental hospitals 1970	State and county mental hospitals 1975	State and county mental hospitals 1980	Private psychiatric hospitals 1970	Private psychiatric hospitals 1975	Private psychiatric hospitals 1980	Non-Federal general hospitals 1971	Non-Federal general hospitals 1975	Non-Federal general hospitals 1980[1]
					Number in thousands				
Both sexes									
All ages	408	385	369	87	130	141	520	516	594
Under 18 years	26	25	17	6	15	17	44	43	44
18-24 years	77	72	77	12	19	23	91	93	98
25-44 years	159	166	177	32	47	56	222	220	249
45-64 years	111	102	78	27	35	32	127	121	123
65 years and over	35	21	20	10	13	14	36	38	50
Male									
All ages	241	249	239	36	56	67	240	212	255
Under 18 years	17	16	11	3	8	9	21	20	20
18-24 years	52	52	56	6	10	13	51	45	52
25-44 years	93	107	119	12	20	27	100	85	115
45-64 years	61	61	43	12	14	13	53	48	46
65 years and over	17	13	11	4	5	5	15	14	21
Female									
All ages	167	136	130	52	74	74	280	304	309
Under 18 years	9	9	5	3	8	7	23	23	23
18-24 years	25	20	22	6	9	10	40	48	45
25-44 years	66	59	58	20	28	29	122	135	135
45-64 years	50	41	35	15	21	18	74	74	77
65 years and over	17	8	9	6	8	9	21	24	29
					Rate per 1,000 civilian population				
Both sexes									
All ages	201.9	182.2	163.6	43.3	61.4	62.6	257.5	243.8	250.0
Under 18 years	37.8	38.1	26.1	9.3	23.3	26.3	63.3	64.4	68.5
18-24 years	338.3	271.8	264.6	53.5	73.7	79.6	399.3	352.8	334.2
25-44 years	335.4	314.1	282.9	66.6	89.3	89.1	467.6	416.8	399.0
45-64 years	264.2	233.5	175.7	64.8	80.1	71.0	303.5	278.5	276.4
65 years and over	172.3	91.8	78.0	50.0	57.7	54.1	179.7	170.3	195.4
Male									
All ages	247.3	243.7	219.8	36.8	54.5	61.9	246.6	207.1	233.8
Under 18 years	47.7	48.3	35.4	8.4	22.5	28.9	58.7	59.1	62.6
18-24 years	499.6	409.0	387.9	54.8	78.0	92.2	486.1	350.8	365.3
25-44 years	406.6	418.4	388.1	50.6	76.6	86.8	437.8	332.8	374.7
45-64 years	304.9	291.5	202.3	58.7	66.8	63.2	266.9	228.6	219.1
65 years and over	206.8	136.4	105.3	45.0	50.3	47.3	175.2	152.0	203.4
Female									
All ages	159.7	124.7	111.1	49.3	67.8	63.3	267.6	278.1	265.1
Under 18 years	27.5	27.5	16.4	10.2	24.1	23.6	68.1	70.0	74.6
18-24 years	200.3	143.1	145.8	52.4	69.6	67.4	325.0	354.6	304.4
25-44 years	269.3	215.9	182.3	81.5	101.2	91.2	495.2	495.8	422.2
45-64 years	227.0	180.5	151.7	70.3	92.3	78.1	336.9	324.3	328.2
65 years and over	147.5	60.8	59.6	53.6	62.8	58.8	183.0	182.9	190.0

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[1] During 1979-80, comparable data were not available and so data for 1977-78 were substituted.

SOURCE: Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, National Institute of Mental Health: Data are from biennial inventories of mental health organizations.

Table 60. Admissions to selected inpatient psychiatric organizations, according to selected primary diagnoses and age: United States, 1975 and 1980

Primary diagnosis and age	State and county mental hospitals		Private psychiatric hospitals		Non-Federal general hospitals[1]		Veterans Administration inpatient psychiatric services	
	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980
All diagnoses[2]	Number per 100,000 population							
All ages............	182.2	163.6	61.4	62.6	243.8	250.0	103.5	70.4
Under 24 years............	104.8	101.2	37.7	43.1	146.7	152.2	21.2	12.1
25-44 years...............	314.1	282.9	89.3	89.1	416.8	399.0	157.6	129.9
45-64 years...............	233.5	175.7	80.1	71.0	278.6	276.4	233.3	135.0
65 years and over.........	91.8	78.0	57.7	54.1	170.3	195.4	64.0	25.2
Alcohol related								
All ages............	50.4	35.5	5.1	5.8	17.0	18.8	41.8	24.3
Under 24 years............	10.7	12.4	0.4	1.4	*2.4	4.4	1.5	2.1
25-44 years...............	86.2	64.0	7.6	9.3	31.0	34.3	51.5	38.6
45-64 years...............	110.0	57.7	12.5	10.9	34.5	30.6	128.3	59.8
65 years and over.........	14.8	11.5	4.3	4.4	10.2	12.8	17.8	8.4
Drug related								
All ages............	6.8	7.8	1.5	1.8	8.4	7.4	7.1	3.6
Under 24 years............	7.2	9.4	1.5	1.8	7.7	7.8	5.3	1.2
25-44 years...............	12.6	12.9	2.3	3.0	13.8	9.3	16.5	10.1
45-64 years...............	*0.6	*1.4	*0.1	*1.0	*6.5	*7.1	2.9	*1.3
65 years and over.........	*3.5	*0.7	*0.4	*0.6	*2.6	*2.0	*0.3	*1.1
Organic disorders								
All ages............	9.6	6.8	2.5	2.2	9.0	7.4	5.8	1.8
Under 24 years............	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.5	*1.1	*0.8	0.2	*0.1
25-44 years...............	6.4	4.7	1.1	0.9	5.4	5.6	2.2	*1.0
45-64 years...............	12.2	8.1	1.7	2.7	9.3	6.9	9.7	4.0
65 years and over.........	43.3	30.0	14.5	10.8	49.3	36.4	29.9	5.8
Affective disorders								
All ages............	21.3	22.0	26.0	26.8	91.9	79.2	8.4	10.2
Under 24 years............	7.5	9.1	9.5	13.5	35.3	32.2	1.2	1.1
25-44 years...............	40.6	36.9	39.4	38.9	160.9	123.7	11.7	15.6
45-64 years...............	29.4	32.4	43.3	36.3	135.6	113.8	22.2	24.4
65 years and over.........	16.8	14.3	29.6	29.2	78.5	81.0	4.1	5.0
Schizophrenia								
All ages............	61.2	62.1	13.4	13.3	58.9	59.9	26.3	21.1
Under 24 years............	35.9	36.6	11.1	10.6	42.0	38.3	8.6	5.1
25-44 years...............	125.8	125.0	23.8	22.5	118.0	114.5	52.2	45.4
45-64 years...............	63.5	54.8	11.3	11.6	50.3	53.6	42.6	30.9
65 years and over.........	9.3	13.9	2.7	3.6	*5.6	16.3	6.3	*2.3

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[1] Non-Federal general hospitals includes public and non-public facilities.
[2] Includes all other diagnoses not listed separately.

*Based on fewer than 20 admissions.

NOTES: Primary diagnosis categories are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases and Diagnostic and Statistical Manual Mental Disorders. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table IX.

SOURCE: Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, National Institute of Mental Health: Data are from the Veterans Administration Patient Treatment File and biennial inventories of mental health organizations.

Table 61. Persons employed in selected health service sites, according to place of employment: United States, selected years 1970-84

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Place of employment	1970[1]	1975	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Number of persons in thousands								
Total	4,246	5,945	6,798	6,990	7,339	7,617	7,810	7,874	7,934
Offices of physicians	477	618	771	775	777	811	898	888	896
Offices of dentists	222	331	366	392	415	423	415	441	468
Offices of chiropractors[2]	19	30	33	36	40	46	53	54	61
Hospitals	2,690	3,441	3,854	3,925	4,036	4,186	4,341	4,348	4,288
Convalescent institutions	509	891	1,020	1,048	1,199	1,230	1,217	1,342	1,362
Other health service sites	330	634	754	814	872	921	886	800	859

[1] April 1, derived from decennial census; all other data years are annual averages from the Current Population Survey.
[2] Data for 1978-82 are from the American Chiropractic Association; data for the preceding years and 1983 and 1984 are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTES: Totals exclude persons in health-related occupations who are working in nonhealth industries, as classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, such as pharmacists employed in drugstores, school nurses, and nurses working in private households. Totals include Federal, State, and county health workers.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1970 Census of Population, occupation by industry. Subject Reports. Final Report PC(2)-7C. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Oct. 1972; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey: A Databook, Vol. I. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1982; Employment and Earnings, January 1984 and January 1985. Vol. 31, No. 1, and Vol. 32, No. 1. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1984; American Chiropractic Association: Unpublished data.

Table 62. Active physicians, according to type of physician, and number per 10,000 population: United States and outlying U.S. areas, selected 1950-82 estimates and 1985, 1990, and 2000 projections

(Data are based on reporting by physicians and medical schools)

Year	All active physicians	Doctors of medicine	Doctors of osteopathy	Active physicians per 10,000 population
	Number of physicians			
1950	219,900	209,000	10,900	14.1
1960	259,400	247,300	12,200	14.0
1970	326,500	314,200	12,300	15.6
1971	337,400	325,000	12,400	16.1
1972	348,300	335,500	12,800	16.4
1973	355,700	342,500	13,200	16.4
1974	370,000	356,400	13,600	16.9
1975	384,500	370,400	14,100	17.4
1976	399,500	385,000	14,500	17.9
1977	405,900	390,800	15,100	18.0
1978	424,000	408,300	15,700	18.6
1979	440,400	424,000	16,400	19.1
1980	457,500	440,400	17,100	19.7
1981	466,600	448,700	18,000	19.9
1982	483,700	465,000	18,700	20.5
Projections				
1985	527,900	506,000	21,900	22.1
1990	594,600	566,900	27,800	23.8
2000	706,500	667,900	38,600	26.4

NOTES: Population estimates include residents in the United States, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. outlying areas; U.S. citizens in foreign countries; and the Armed Forces in the United States and abroad. For 1985, 1990, and 2000, the Series II projections of the total population from the U.S. Bureau of the Census are used. Estimation and projection methods are from the Bureau of Health Professions. The numbers of M.D.'s differ from American Medical Association figures because physicians not classified by activity status and whose addresses are unknown are allocated into the totals.

SOURCES: Bureau of Health Professions: Report to the President and Congress on the Status of Health Personnel in the United States. Health Resources and Services Administration. DHHS Pub. No. HRS-P-OD 84-4, Rockville, Md., 1984; Unpublished data.

Table 63. Physicians, according to activity: United States, selected years 1970-83

(Data are based on reporting by physicians)

Activity	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983
	Number of physicians					
Doctors of medicine	328,020	388,626	462,276	479,379	495,815	513,040
Professionally active physicians	304,926	335,608	409,992	425,568	443,888	464,114
Non-Federal	278,855	309,410	393,407	407,125	425,795	442,969
Patient care	252,778	285,345	358,470	370,096	389,468	403,956
Office-based practice	187,637	211,776	269,001	284,313	295,131	305,755
General and family practice	50,415	45,863	47,265	48,883	49,883	50,804
Internal medicine	22,841	28,070	40,276	43,629	45,484	46,974
Pediatrics	10,203	12,559	17,204	18,258	19,145	19,887
General surgery	17,975	19,613	22,262	22,513	23,092	23,561
Obstetrics and gynecology	13,732	15,469	19,306	20,640	21,421	22,101
Other specialty	72,471	90,202	122,688	130,390	136,106	142,428
Hospital-based practice	65,141	73,569	89,469	85,783	94,337	98,201
Residents and interns	45,514	53,150	59,127	59,873	65,949	69,763
Full-time hospital staff	19,627	20,419	30,342	25,910	28,388	28,438
Other professional activity[1]	26,077	24,065	34,937	37,029	36,327	39,013
Federal	26,071	26,198	16,585	18,443	18,093	17,950
Patient care	20,566	22,325	13,513	14,543	14,141	13,992
Office-based practice	2,819	1,841	679	1,375	1,517	1,332
Hospital-based practice	17,747	20,484	12,834	13,168	12,624	12,610
Residents and interns	5,173	4,089	2,323	2,664	2,208	2,485
Full-time hospital staff	12,574	16,395	10,511	10,504	10,416	10,125
Other professional activity[1]	5,505	3,873	3,072	3,900	3,952	3,958
Inactive physicians	19,533	21,360	25,609	34,833	35,485	36,703
Information not available	357	25,790	20,285	13,765	13,121	12,223
Unknown address	3,204	5,868	6,390	5,213	3,321	3,195

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[1] Includes medical teaching, administration, research, and other.

NOTE: Federal and non-Federal doctors of medicine in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are included.

SOURCES: Haug, J. N., Roback, G. A., and Martin, B. C.: Distribution of Physicians in the United States, 1970. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1971; Goodman, L. J., and Mason, H. R.: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1975. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1976; Department of Statistical Analysis: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1978. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1980; Bidese, C. M., and Danais, D. G.: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1982; Roback, G. A. and Eiler, M. A.: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1983; Eiler, M. A.: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., Chicago. American Medical Association, 1984. (Copyrights 1971, 1976, 1980, and 1982-84: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.)

Table 64. Physicians per 10,000 civilian population, according to geographic region, primary specialty, and activity: United States, 1978 and 1983

(Data are based on reporting by physicians)

Year, specialty, and activity	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
		Geographic region			
1978	Number of physicians per 10,000 civilian population				
Total[1]	17.4	21.5	15.2	15.3	19.4
Patient care	14.9	17.9	13.1	13.2	16.8
Office based	10.9	12.1	9.5	1.0	13.4
Primary care[2]	6.2	7.4	5.7	5.4	6.8
Medical specialties[3]	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.1
Surgical specialties[4]	4.5	5.2	3.8	4.2	4.9
Hospital based	4.0	5.8	3.6	3.2	3.4
Other professional activities[5]	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.5
1983					
Total[1]	19.6	25.0	17.4	17.0	21.0
Patient care	17.4	21.6	15.7	15.2	18.8
Office based	13.2	14.7	11.6	12.0	15.5
Primary care[2]	5.1	5.5	4.8	4.5	5.9
Medical specialties[3]	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.1
Surgical specialties[4]	3.9	4.3	3.3	3.7	4.4
Hospital based	4.2	6.9	4.0	3.3	3.3
Other professional activities[5]	1.6	2.6	1.3	1.4	1.7

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[1] Includes active non-Federal doctors of medicine (M.D.'s) in all other specialties not shown separately and those not classified.

[2] Includes general practice, internal medicine, and pediatrics.

[3] Includes dermatology, pediatric allergy, pediatric cardiology, gastroenterology, pulmonary diseases, allergy, and cardiovascular diseases.

[4] Includes general and neurological surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otolaryngology, plastic surgery, colon and rectal surgery, thoracic surgery, and urology.

[5] Includes medical teaching, administration, research, and other.

SOURCES: Goodman, L. J. and Bobula, J. D.: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1977. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1978. (Copyright 1978: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); Eiler, M. A.: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1984. (Copyright 1984: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); U.S. Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-25, No. 944. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984; Unpublished data.

Table 65. Active health personnel and number per 100,000 population, according to occupation and geographic region: United States, 1970, 1980, and 1983

Year and occupation	Number of active health personnel	United States	Geographic region			
			Northeast	North Central	South	West
1970		Number per 100,000 population[1]				
Physicians[2]	290,862	142.7	185.0	127.5	114.8	158.2
Doctors of medicine[3]	279,212	137.0	178.7	118.2	111.5	154.8
Doctors of osteopathy	11,650	5.7	6.3	9.3	3.3	3.4
Dentists[2]	95,680	47.4	58.9	46.3	35.3	54.9
Optometrists	18,400	9.0	9.7	10.3	6.6	10.5
Pharmacists[3]	112,570	55.4	60.1	57.5	50.6	52.9
Podiatrists	7,110	3.5	6.0	3.6	1.6	3.0
Registered nurses	750,000	368.9	491.2	367.5	281.8	355.9
Veterinarians	25,900	12.7	8.3	16.1	11.8	15.0
1980						
Physicians[2,4]	409,917	182.4	224.8	165.8	157.1	200.1
Doctors of medicine[3,4]	393,407	174.9	216.1	153.3	152.8	195.8
Doctors of osteopathy	16,510	7.5	8.7	12.5	4.3	4.3
Dentists[2]	121,240	54.9	65.2	53.1	44.4	63.7
Optometrists	22,330	10.1	10.2	11.2	8.0	12.3
Pharmacists[3]	142,780	64.7	60.8	67.7	65.0	64.6
Podiatrists	8,880	4.0	6.3	3.9	2.5	4.1
Registered nurses[4]	1,272,900	560.0	736.0	583.6	443.4	533.7
Associate and diploma	908,300	399.9	536.0	429.2	316.5	351.1
Baccalaureate	297,300	130.9	161.0	127.8	103.8	148.1
Masters and doctorate	67,300	29.6	39.0	26.7	23.0	34.6
Veterinarians	36,000	16.3	10.8	19.9	16.0	18.5
1983						
Physicians[2,5]	443,285	192.6	242.9	177.7	165.0	205.2
Doctors of medicine[3,5]	425,795	185.0	233.6	164.9	160.5	200.7
Doctors of osteopathy[5]	17,490	7.6	9.3	12.8	4.5	4.5
Dentists[2]	129,920	55.7	67.5	56.5	44.7	60.9
Optometrists	23,770	10.1	10.2	11.5	8.0	11.9
Pharmacists[3]	152,600	65.0	66.3	72.7	65.7	52.5
Podiatrists	10,400	4.4	7.6	4.6	2.6	4.1
Registered nurses	1,404,200	600.0	772.2	648.5	477.4	564.7
Associate and diploma	977,180	417.6	541.2	464.3	332.6	371.8
Baccalaureate	347,100	148.3	186.6	152.3	116.9	156.2
Masters and doctorate	79,940	34.2	44.7	31.8	28.0	36.6
Veterinarians	40,250	17.1	11.7	21.9	16.4	18.3

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[1] Ratios for physicians and dentists are based on civilian population; ratios for all other health occupations are based on resident population.

[2] Excludes doctors of medicine in Federal service; excludes dentists in military service.

[3] Excludes United States possessions.

[4] Revised figures.

[5] Data are for 1982.

SOURCE: Division of Health Professions Analysis, Bureau of Health Professions: Supply and Characteristics of Selected Health Personnel. DHHS Pub. No. (HRA) 81-20. Health Resources Administration. Hyattsville, Md., June 1981; Bureau of Health Professions: Report to the President and Congress on the Status of Health Personnel in the United States. Health Resources and Services Administration. DHHS Pub. No. HRS-P-OD 84-4, Rockville, Md., 1984; Unpublished data.

Table 66. Full-time equivalent employment in selected occupations for community hospitals: United States, 1981-1983

(Data are based on reporting by a census of registered hospitals)

Occupation	1981	1982	1983	1981-1982	1982-1983
		Number		Percent change	
All hospital personnel[1]............	3,069,955	3,136,144	3,130,131	2.2	-0.2
Administrators and assistant administrators..........................	26,734	27,795	28,805	4.0	3.6
Registered nurses.........................	629,354	671,918	698,151	6.8	3.9
Licensed practical nurses................	234,226	237,837	229,735	1.5	-3.4
Ancillary nursing personnel..............	280,614	285,514	294,180	1.7	3.0
Medical record administrators and technicians............................	38,186	38,393	39,115	0.5	1.9
Licensed pharmacists and pharmacy technicians............................	47,053	49,741	52,077	5.7	4.7
Medical technologists and other laboratory personnel....................	147,451	152,738	149,949	3.6	-1.8
Dietitians and dietetic technicians.......	40,192	38,286	36,623	-4.7	-4.3
Radiologic service personnel.............	90,738	93,521	92,509	3.1	-1.1
Occupational therapists and recreational therapists.................	8,481	8,943	9,078	5.4	1.5
Physical therapists and physical therapy assistants and aides............	27,675	28,300	28,759	2.3	1.6
Speech pathologists and audiologists......	2,463	2,697	2,684	9.5	-0.5
Respiratory therapists and respiratory therapy technicians..........	47,312	49,584	51,490	4.8	3.8
Medical social workers....................	13,915	14,153	14,489	1.7	2.4
Total trainee personnel[2].................	66,906	65,992	66,515	1.4	0.8

[1] Includes occupational categories not shown.
[2] This category is primarily composed of medical residents.

SOURCE: Compiled by the Office of Data Analysis and Management, Bureau of Health Professions, from the American Hospital Association's 1981, 1982, and 1983 Annual Survey of Hospitals.

Table 67. Graduates of health professions schools and number of schools, according to profession: United States, selected 1950-83 estimates and 1990 and 2000 projections

(Data are based on reporting by health professions schools)

Year	Medicine	Osteopathy	Nursing	Dentistry	Optometry	Pharmacy	Chiropractic
Graduates							
1950	5,553	373	25,790	2,565	961	---	---
1960	7,081	427	29,895	3,253	364	3,497	660
1970	8,367	432	43,103	3,749	445	4,758	642
1975	12,714	702	73,915	4,969	806	6,712	1,093
1978	14,393	963	77,874	5,324	980	7,785	1,544
1979	14,966	1,004	77,132	5,424	1,051	7,556	1,559
1980	15,135	1,059	75,523	5,256	1,073	7,278	2,049
1981	15,667	1,151	73,985	5,550	980	7,362	2,526
1982	15,985	1,017	74,052	5,371	1,020	6,859	2,631
1983	15,824	1,317	77,408	5,756	1,040	6,374	2,948
1990	16,240	1,480	68,400	4,390	1,030	5,760	2,860
2000	16,080	1,460	57,800	4,080	1,030	5,110	2,950
Schools[1]							
1950	79	6	1,304	42	10	---	20
1960	86	6	1,128	47	10	76	12
1970	103	7	1,340	53	11	74	11
1975	114	9	1,362	59	12	73	12
1978	122	12	1,358	59	12	72	14
1979	125	14	1,374	60	13	72	14
1980	126	14	1,385	60	15	72	14
1981	126	15	1,401	60	16	72	16
1982	127	15	1,432	60	16	72	16
1983	127	15	1,466	60	16	72	17

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[1] Some nursing schools offer more than one type of program. Numbers shown for nursing are number of nursing programs.

SOURCES: Bureau of Health Professions: Report to the President and Congress on the Status of Health Personnel in the United States. Health Resources and Services Administration. DHHS Pub. No. HRS-P-OD 84-4, Rockville, Md., 1984; Unpublished data; American Chiropractic Association: Unpublished data.

Table 68. Total and first-year enrollment of minorities and women in schools for selected health occupations: United States, academic years 1971-72 and 1983-84

Enrollment and health occupation	Total		Black		Other minority		Women	
	1971-72[1]	1983-84[2]	1971-72[1]	1983-84[2]	1971-72[1]	1983-84[2]	1971-72[1]	1983-84[2]
Total enrollment	Number of students		Percent of students[3]					
Medicine:								
Allopathic...........	43,650	67,327	4.7	5.5	2.4	9.5	10.9	30.6
Osteopathic..........	2,304	5,822	1.2	2.0	1.6	4.1	3.4	22.6
Podiatry...............	1,268	2,556	2.1	6.6	1.1	5.0	1.2	18.6
Dentistry..............	17,305	21,428	3.5	4.7	2.8	9.4	1.4	22.1
Optometry[4].............	3,094	4,561	1.0	1.3	4.9	8.5	3.6	24.6
Pharmacy[4,5]............	16,808	18,831	3.8	5.1	6.2	6.2	24.0	52.2
Veterinary medicine....	5,149	8,672	1.8	2.3	0.7	2.9	11.5	47.1
Registered nurses[6].....	213,127	234,864	7.3	6.6	2.5	4.0	95.4	95.3
Public health[6].........	---	7,614	---	5.8	---	11.4	---	60.7
First-year enrollment								
Medicine:								
Allopathic...........	12,361	17,150	7.1	6.8	3.3	10.0	13.7	33.0
Osteopathic..........	670	1,682	1.5	2.3	1.5	5.3	4.3	25.4
Podiatry...............	400	724	2.8	7.6	1.0	5.7	---	---
Dentistry..............	4,705	5,207	5.2	5.3	3.6	11.5	3.1	24.9
Optometry[7].............	906	1,120	---	---	---	---	5.3	29.3
Pharmacy[5]..............	8,342	[8]6,574	3.3	6.1	4.9	9.2	30.1	53.2
Veterinary medicine....	1,453	2,284	---	---	---	---	15.3	48.6
Registered nurses[6].....	93,344	110,201	7.7	8.3	3.0	5.1	93.9	93.6
Public health..........	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[1] Data for first-year enrollment in pharmacy are for 1973-74.
[2] Data for registered nursing are for 1980-81; data for osteopathic medicine, optometry, public health, and first-year enrollment in pharmacy are for 1982-83.
[3] Percents based only on total counts of students identified by race/ethnicity and gender.
[4] Percents for 1983-84 exclude Puerto Rican schools.
[5] Data are for students in the final 3 years of pharmacy education.
[6] Data are based on students in schools responding to questions on race/ethnicity and gender.
[7] Data for 1983-84 exclude 30 students at the Inter-American University of Puerto Rico.
[8] Excludes Northeastern University and Oregon State University (which provided no minority classification of their students).

SOURCES: Bureau of Health Professions: Minorities and Women in the Health Fields, 1984. DHHS Pub. No. (HRSA) HRS-DV 84-5. Health Resources and Services Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1984; and Minorities and Women in the Health Fields, 1978. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 79-22. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Oct. 1984; Unpublished data.

Table 69. Total and first-year enrollment and percent of women in schools of medicine, according to race and ethnicity: United States, academic years 1971-72, 1977-78, and 1983-84

Enrollment and race/ethnicity	Both sexes 1971-72	Both sexes 1977-78	Both sexes 1983-84	Women 1971-72	Women 1977-78	Women 1983-84
Total enrollment	Number of students			Percent of students		
All races	43,650	60,039	67,327	10.9	23.7	30.6
White	---	51,974	56,167	---	22.4	29.4
Minority	3,072	6,728	9,873	19.0	33.0	37.7
Black	2,055	3,587	3,892	20.4	38.2	44.9
Mexican American	252	831	1,082	9.5	22.7	32.5
Mainland Puerto Rican	76	261	368	17.1	34.1	38.9
Other Hispanic	---	426	983	---	23.2	29.0
American Indian	42	201	258	23.8	27.4	36.8
Asian	647	1,422	3,290	17.9	29.3	33.5
First-year enrollment						
All races	12,361	16,136	17,150	13.7	25.6	33.0
White	---	13,732	13,909	---	24.1	31.6
Minority	1,280	2,002	2,889	20.8	35.2	39.5
Black	882	1,085	1,173	22.7	40.8	46.4
Mexican American	118	246	301	8.5	26.8	33.9
Mainland Puerto Rican	40	68	109	15.0	33.8	40.4
Other Hispanic	---	157	248	---	27.4	30.6
American Indian	23	51	75	34.8	29.4	50.7
Asian	217	395	983	19.4	29.1	34.3

SOURCE: Based on data reported by the Association of American Medical Colleges in Bureau of Health Professions: Minorities and Women in the Health Fields, 1984. DHHS Pub. No. (HRSA) HRS-DV 84-S. Health Resources and Services Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Sept. 1984.

Table 70. Short-stay hospitals, beds, and occupancy rates, according to type of ownership: United States, selected years 1960-83

(Data are based on reporting by a census of registered hospitals)

Type of ownership	1960	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Hospitals					Number				
All ownerships......	5,768	6,193	6,310	6,266	6,247	6,229	6,190	6,173	6,148
Federal....................	361	334	331	331	324	325	311	310	305
Non-Federal...............	5,407	5,859	5,979	5,935	5,923	5,904	5,879	5,863	5,843
Nonprofit...............	3,291	3,386	3,364	3,360	3,350	3,339	3,356	3,354	3,363
Proprietary.............	856	769	775	732	727	730	729	748	757
State-local government..	1,260	1,704	1,840	1,843	1,846	1,835	1,794	1,761	1,723
Beds									
All ownerships......	735,451	935,724	1,036,025	1,067,566	1,073,671	1,080,164	1,093,370	1,099,892	1,105,201
Federal....................	96,394	87,492	89,049	87,907	85,984	88,144	86,596	84,712	83,837
Non-Federal...............	639,057	848,232	946,976	979,659	987,687	992,020	1,006,774	1,015,180	1,021,364
Nonprofit...............	445,753	591,937	658,948	683,856	690,278	692,929	706,331	711,917	718,095
Proprietary.............	37,029	52,739	73,495	81,046	83,338	87,033	87,743	91,096	94,253
State-local government..	156,275	203,556	214,533	214,757	214,071	212,058	212,700	212,167	209,016
Occupancy rate					Percent of beds occupied				
All ownerships......	75.7	77.9	75.0	73.7	74.0	75.6	76.0	75.3	73.8
Federal....................	82.5	77.5	77.6	76.3	76.3	77.8	76.2	77.2	78.4
Non-Federal...............	74.7	78.0	74.8	73.5	73.8	75.4	75.9	75.2	73.4
Nonprofit...............	76.6	80.1	77.4	76.1	76.5	78.2	78.5	77.8	75.8
Proprietary.............	65.4	72.2	65.9	63.8	63.9	65.2	66.4	65.5	63.1
State-local government..	71.6	73.2	69.7	68.7	69.1	70.7	71.2	70.7	70.1

NOTE: Excludes psychiatric and tuberculosis and other respiratory disease hospitals.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 35(15):396-401 and 45(15):463-467, Aug. 1961 and Aug. 1971; Hospital Statistics, 1976-84 Editions. Chicago, 1976-84. (Copyrights 1961, 1971, 1976-84: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 71. Long-term hospitals, beds, and occupancy rates, according to type of hospital and ownership: United States, selected years 1970-83

(Data are based on reporting by a census of registered hospitals)

Type of hospital and ownership	1970	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Hospitals				Number			
General	75	44	22	17	20	19	22
Federal	38	23	11	9	12	11	13
Non-Federal	37	21	11	8	8	8	9
Psychiatric	459	419	380	381	394	387	377
Federal	33	26	24	23	22	23	22
Nonprofit	56	45	46	47	52	53	50
Proprietary	39	51	57	57	65	65	65
State-local government	331	297	253	254	255	246	240
Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases	103	34	11	10	10	7	5
All other	200	196	156	150	139	132	124
Federal	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Nonprofit	110	94	68	66	67	63	58
Proprietary	2	9	10	11	10	10	10
State-local government	87	91	76	72	61	57	54
Beds							
General	42,569	17,329	9,710	8,253	9,925	9,657	11,464
Federal	31,403	14,406	8,050	7,205	8,823	8,552	9,978
Non-Federal	11,166	2,923	1,660	1,048	1,102	1,105	1,486
Psychiatric	551,847	344,257	232,344	218,400	205,003	197,765	183,843
Federal	41,500	27,523	22,290	20,871	19,051	19,798	18,549
Nonprofit	8,892	5,366	6,951	6,645	6,944	7,051	6,814
Proprietary	3,399	4,821	5,837	5,877	6,834	6,947	7,214
State-local government	498,056	306,547	197,266	185,007	172,174	163,969	151,266
Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases	19,937	5,699	2,084	1,500	1,492	995	547
All other	49,152	49,268	39,702	37,911	34,472	33,962	29,578
Federal	357	968	1,024	357	357	626	578
Nonprofit	12,638	12,733	9,864	10,038	10,328	10,046	8,363
Proprietary	101	879	1,185	1,356	1,259	1,252	1,213
State-local government	36,056	34,688	27,629	26,160	22,528	22,038	19,424
Occupancy rate				Percent of beds occupied			
General	79.2	84.4	81.7	83.9	86.4	86.0	85.3
Federal	80.4	85.2	82.0	84.6	87.6	86.4	85.9
Non-Federal	75.8	80.4	80.5	79.0	77.1	82.3	81.3
Psychiatric	84.9	81.3	83.7	85.9	86.7	86.9	87.6
Federal	83.4	88.3	84.8	87.9	87.7	86.1	86.8
Nonprofit	85.2	84.8	86.7	87.2	88.6	86.1	87.2
Proprietary	78.4	74.1	76.8	76.3	80.1	79.8	77.3
State-local government	85.0	80.8	83.7	86.0	86.8	87.4	88.2
Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases	61.9	57.6	61.9	66.4	67.0	61.1	66.4
All other	83.3	82.3	85.8	85.9	86.3	87.9	86.6
Federal	73.4	86.3	65.2	65.3	65.0	74.3	79.4
Nonprofit	82.8	83.3	87.7	87.3	86.6	88.7	89.3
Proprietary	87.1	86.0	80.8	86.5	87.8	90.7	92.0
State-local government	83.6	81.7	86.1	85.6	86.4	87.7	85.3

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 45(15):463-467, Aug. 1971; Hospital Statistics, 1976-84 Editions. Chicago, 1976-84. (Copyrights 1971, 1976-84: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 72. Community hospital beds per 1,000 population and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940-83

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Beds per 1,000 civilian population							Average annual percent change			
	1940[1]	1950[1]	1960[2]	1970	1975	1980	1983	1940-60[1,2]	1960-70[2]	1970-80	1980-83
United States.......	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	0.6	1.8	0.5	-0.7
New England...........	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	-0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
Maine....................	3.0	3.2	3.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.2	0.6	3.3	0.0	-3.7
New Hampshire............	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.7	0.2	-0.9	-0.3	-1.7
Vermont..................	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.2	1.6	0.0	-0.2	-1.5
Massachusetts............	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	-1.0	0.5	0.0	0.8
Rhode Island.............	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	-0.3	0.8	-0.5	-0.9
Connecticut..............	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
Middle Atlantic.......	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	-0.7
New York.................	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.7	-0.2	0.0
New Jersey...............	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.1	-0.6	1.5	1.6	-0.8
Pennsylvania.............	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.0
East North Central....	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.6	2.0	0.7	0.7
Ohio.....................	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	1.2	2.1	1.1	0.7
Indiana..................	2.3	2.6	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.6	1.5	2.6	1.2	0.7
Illinois.................	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	0.8	1.6	0.8	-0.7
Michigan.................	4.0	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	-1.0	2.7	0.2	0.0
Wisconsin................	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	1.2	1.9	-0.6	0.7
West North Central....	3.1	3.7	4.3	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	1.6	2.9	0.2	0.0
Minnesota................	3.9	4.4	4.8	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.6	1.0	2.4	-0.7	-0.6
Iowa.....................	2.7	3.2	3.9	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.5	1.9	3.7	0.2	-1.2
Missouri.................	2.9	3.3	3.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.7	1.5	2.7	1.1	0.0
North Dakota.............	3.5	4.3	5.2	6.8	6.7	7.4	7.3	2.0	2.7	0.8	-0.5
South Dakota.............	2.8	4.4	4.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	6.5	2.4	2.2	-0.2	5.7
Nebraska.................	3.4	4.2	4.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.5	1.3	3.5	-0.3	2.7
Kansas...................	2.8	3.4	4.2	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.7	2.0	2.5	0.7	-0.6
South Atlantic........	2.5	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.4	1.4	1.9	1.2	-0.7
Delaware.................	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	-0.9	0.0	-0.3	-0.9
Maryland.................	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.7	-0.8	-0.6	1.5	0.9
District of Columbia......	5.5	5.5	5.9	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.8	0.4	2.3	-0.1	2.2
Virginia.................	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.6	2.1	1.0	0.0
West Virginia............	2.7	3.1	4.1	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.4	2.1	2.8	0.2	-0.6
North Carolina...........	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	2.2	1.1	1.0	-0.8
South Carolina...........	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	2.4	2.5	0.5	-1.7
Georgia..................	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.5	2.5	3.1	1.9	-0.7
Florida..................	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.7	0.5	3.6	1.5	-2.7
East South Central....	1.7	2.1	3.0	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.2	2.9	3.9	1.5	0.6
Kentucky.................	1.8	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.3	2.6	2.9	1.2	-1.5
Tennessee................	1.9	2.3	3.4	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.7	3.0	3.3	1.6	1.2
Alabama..................	1.5	2.0	2.8	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.2	3.2	4.4	1.7	0.6
Mississippi..............	1.4	1.7	2.9	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.3	3.7	4.3	1.9	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 72. Community hospital beds per 1,000 population and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940-83--Continued

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Beds per 1,000 civilian population							Average annual percent change			
	1940[1]	1950[1]	1960[2]	1970	1975	1980	1983	1940-60[1,2]	1960-70[2]	1970-80	1980-83
West South Central....	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.4	2.3	2.7	0.9	-2.2
Arkansas..................	1.4	1.6	2.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.2	3.7	3.8	1.8	1.3
Louisiana.................	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	1.2	0.7	1.3	-1.4
Oklahoma..................	1.9	2.5	3.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.2	2.6	3.5	0.2	-3.0
Texas.....................	2.0	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.2	2.5	2.7	0.9	-3.7
Mountain..............	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.6	-0.1	2.1	-1.2	-1.8
Montana...................	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.2	5.9	5.7	0.2	1.3	0.2	-1.1
Idaho.....................	2.6	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	1.0	2.3	-0.8	0.0
Wyoming...................	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.5	4.5	3.6	3.7	1.4	1.8	-4.1	0.9
Colorado..................	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	-0.1	1.9	-0.9	-2.4
New Mexico................	2.7	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	0.4	1.9	-1.2	-1.1
Arizona...................	3.4	4.0	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.3	0.6	3.2	-1.3	-2.9
Utah......................	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.8	-0.7	2.5	-1.5	-3.3
Nevada....................	5.0	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.7	-1.2	0.7	0.0	-4.1
Pacific...............	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.3	-1.4	1.8	-0.6	-1.9
Washington................	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	-0.1	0.6	-1.2	-1.1
Oregon....................	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	0.0	1.3	-1.3	-1.0
California................	4.4	3.3	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.3	-1.9	2.4	-0.5	-2.9
Alaska....................	...	...	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.3	...	-0.4	1.6	-5.2
Hawaii....................	...	...	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	...	-0.8	-0.9	-1.1

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[1] 1940 and 1950 data are estimated based on published figures.
[2] 1960 includes hospital units of institutions.

SOURCES: American Medical Association: Hospital service in the United States. JAMA 116(11): 1055-1144, 1941, and 146(2): 109-184, 1951. (Copyright 1941 and 1951: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 35(15): 383-430, Aug. 1, 1961. (Copyright 1961: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Master Facility Inventory; U.S. Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-25, Nos. 72, 304, 460, 640, 642, 868, 876, and 970. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1953, 1965, 1971, 1976, 1979, 1980, and 1985.

Table 73. Occupancy rate in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940-83

[Data are based on reporting by facilities]

Geographic division and State	Percent of beds occupied						Average annual percent change			
	1940[1]	1960[2]	1970	1975	1980	1983	1940-60[1,2]	1960-70[2]	1970-80	1980-83
United States	69.9	74.7	77.3	74.2	75.2	73.3	0.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.8
New England	72.5	75.2	79.7	77.6	80.1	78.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	-0.6
Maine	72.4	73.2	73.0	71.1	74.5	70.6	0.1	-0.0	0.2	-1.8
New Hampshire	65.3	66.5	73.4	71.4	73.2	70.8	0.1	1.0	-0.0	-1.1
Vermont	68.8	68.5	76.3	70.7	73.7	73.7	-0.0	1.1	-0.3	0.0
Massachusetts	71.8	75.8	80.3	79.1	81.7	80.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	-0.5
Rhode Island	77.7	75.7	82.9	82.2	85.9	81.1	-0.1	0.9	0.4	-1.9
Connecticut	75.9	78.2	82.6	78.6	80.4	80.6	0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.1
Middle Atlantic	75.5	78.1	82.4	81.4	83.2	83.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0
New York	78.9	79.4	82.9	84.2	85.9	87.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
New Jersey	72.4	78.4	82.5	81.1	82.8	81.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.7
Pennsylvania	71.3	76.0	81.5	77.2	79.5	79.1	0.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.2
East North Central	71.0	78.4	79.5	77.2	76.9	73.5	0.5	0.1	-0.3	-1.5
Ohio	72.1	81.3	81.8	80.6	79.2	75.9	0.6	0.1	-0.3	-1.4
Indiana	68.5	79.6	80.3	76.4	77.6	74.5	0.8	0.1	-0.3	-1.3
Illinois	73.1	76.0	79.3	75.7	74.9	70.5	0.2	0.4	-0.6	-2.0
Michigan	71.5	80.5	80.6	78.8	78.2	76.4	0.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.8
Wisconsin	65.2	73.9	73.2	71.5	73.6	69.4	0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.9
West North Central	65.7	71.8	73.6	70.6	71.2	67.5	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-1.8
Minnesota	71.0	72.3	73.9	70.7	73.7	70.6	0.1	0.2	-0.0	-1.4
Iowa	63.6	72.6	71.9	67.4	68.7	65.6	0.7	-0.1	-0.5	-1.5
Missouri	68.6	75.8	79.3	75.9	75.1	69.6	0.5	0.5	-0.5	-2.5
North Dakota	61.9	71.3	67.1	69.1	68.6	67.4	0.7	-0.6	0.2	-0.6
South Dakota	59.1	66.0	66.3	63.8	60.6	64.2	0.6	0.0	-0.9	1.9
Nebraska	59.0	65.6	69.9	65.8	67.4	68.0	0.5	0.6	-0.4	0.3
Kansas	60.4	69.1	71.4	69.9	68.8	60.9	0.7	0.3	-0.4	-4.0
South Atlantic	66.7	74.8	77.9	73.9	75.5	74.4	0.6	0.4	-0.3	-0.5
Delaware	59.2	70.2	78.8	81.0	81.8	82.5	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.3
Maryland	74.6	73.9	79.3	79.3	84.0	82.5	-0.0	0.7	0.6	-0.6
District of Columbia	76.2	80.8	77.7	78.9	83.0	81.9	0.3	-0.4	0.7	-0.4
Virginia	70.0	78.0	81.1	77.4	77.8	75.0	0.5	0.4	-0.4	-1.2
West Virginia	62.1	74.5	79.3	75.3	75.6	74.4	0.9	0.6	-0.5	-0.5
North Carolina	64.6	73.9	78.5	77.4	77.8	74.6	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-1.4
South Carolina	69.1	76.9	76.4	74.2	77.0	72.9	0.5	-0.1	0.1	-1.8
Georgia	62.7	71.7	76.5	68.2	70.4	70.2	0.7	0.7	-0.8	-0.1
Florida	57.5	73.9	76.2	70.2	71.7	72.9	1.3	0.3	-0.6	0.6
East South Central	62.6	71.8	78.2	74.0	74.6	73.3	0.7	0.9	-0.5	-0.6
Kentucky	61.6	73.4	79.6	77.3	77.4	76.9	0.9	0.8	-0.3	-0.2
Tennessee	65.5	75.9	78.2	74.4	75.9	74.1	0.7	0.3	-0.3	-0.8
Alabama	59.0	70.8	80.0	72.6	73.3	71.9	0.9	1.2	-0.9	-0.6
Mississippi	63.8	62.8	73.6	71.4	70.5	69.8	-0.1	1.6	-0.4	-0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 73. Occupancy rate in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940-83--Continued

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Percent of beds occupied						Average annual percent change			
	1940[1]	1960[2]	1970	1975	1980	1983	1940-60[1,2]	1960-70[2]	1970-80	1980-83
West South Central......	62.5	68.7	73.2	69.1	69.7	68.0	0.5	0.6	-0.5	-0.8
Arkansas....................	55.6	70.0	74.4	70.3	69.6	66.8	1.2	0.6	-0.7	-1.4
Louisiana..................	75.0	67.9	73.6	68.8	69.7	66.8	-0.5	0.8	-0.5	-1.4
Oklahoma....................	54.5	71.0	72.5	69.3	68.1	67.8	1.3	0.2	-0.6	-0.1
Texas.......................	59.6	68.2	73.0	69.0	70.1	68.6	0.7	0.7	-0.4	-0.7
Mountain................	60.9	69.9	71.2	68.4	69.6	66.9	0.7	0.2	-0.2	-1.3
Montana.....................	62.8	60.3	65.9	61.4	66.1	64.9	-0.2	0.9	0.0	-0.6
Idaho.......................	65.4	55.9	66.1	68.2	65.2	63.7	-0.8	1.7	-0.1	-0.8
Wyoming.....................	47.5	61.1	63.1	55.9	57.2	57.7	1.3	0.3	-1.0	0.3
Colorado....................	62.1	80.6	74.0	69.1	71.6	67.5	1.3	-0.9	-0.3	-1.9
New Mexico..................	47.8	65.1	69.8	63.6	66.2	67.6	1.6	0.7	-0.5	0.7
Arizona.....................	61.2	74.2	73.3	73.5	74.2	71.4	1.0	-0.1	0.1	-1.3
Utah........................	65.8	70.0	73.7	73.6	70.0	65.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	-2.2
Nevada......................	67.9	70.7	72.7	67.2	68.8	63.9	0.2	0.3	-0.5	-2.4
Pacific.................	69.7	71.4	71.0	66.2	69.0	66.7	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-1.1
Washington..................	67.5	63.4	69.7	67.7	71.7	68.8	-0.3	1.0	0.3	-1.4
Oregon......................	71.2	65.8	69.3	66.6	69.3	64.8	-0.4	0.5	0.0	-2.2
California..................	69.9	74.3	71.3	66.0	68.5	66.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-1.2
Alaska......................	...	53.8	59.1	63.3	58.3	66.2	...	0.9	-0.1	4.3
Hawaii......................	...	61.5	75.7	68.1	74.7	81.5	...	2.1	-0.1	2.9

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[1] 1940 data are estimated based on published figures.
[2] 1960 includes hospital units of institutions.

SOURCES: American Medical Association: Hospital service in the United States. JAMA 116(11): 1055-1144, 1941. (Copyright 1941: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 35(15): 383-430, Aug. 1, 1961. (Copyright 1961: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Master Facility Inventory.

Table 74. Full-time equivalent employees per 100 average daily patients in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1960-83

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Employees per 100 average daily patients					Average annual percent change		
	1960[1]	1970	1975	1980	1983	1960-70[1]	1970-80	1980-83
United States	226	302	349	394	418	2.9	2.7	2.0
New England	249	351	412	456	487	3.5	2.7	2.2
Maine	227	289	359	409	465	2.4	3.5	4.4
New Hampshire	240	310	347	400	435	2.6	2.6	2.8
Vermont	227	318	346	348	381	3.4	0.9	3.1
Massachusetts	252	365	436	488	510	3.8	2.9	1.5
Rhode Island	270	383	433	454	492	3.6	1.7	2.7
Connecticut	247	347	397	440	473	3.5	2.4	2.4
Middle Atlantic	225	311	352	383	404	3.3	2.1	1.8
New York	233	336	375	396	408	3.7	1.7	1.0
New Jersey	225	278	308	332	365	2.1	1.8	3.2
Pennsylvania	214	287	340	390	419	3.0	3.1	2.4
East North Central	226	299	343	396	430	2.8	2.8	2.8
Ohio	232	302	334	392	436	2.7	2.6	3.6
Indiana	216	280	320	374	407	2.6	2.9	2.9
Illinois	226	301	357	407	443	2.9	3.1	2.9
Michigan	239	313	364	417	456	2.7	2.9	3.0
Wisconsin	199	277	315	367	364	3.4	2.9	-0.3
West North Central	212	273	305	357	372	2.6	2.7	1.4
Minnesota	220	273	296	347	328	2.2	2.4	-1.9
Iowa	208	258	293	349	380	2.2	3.1	2.9
Missouri	217	289	326	385	424	2.9	2.9	3.3
North Dakota	177	254	273	295	307	3.7	1.5	1.3
South Dakota	188	247	294	352	298	2.8	3.6	-5.4
Nebraska	220	276	298	326	334	2.3	1.7	0.8
Kansas	210	270	313	368	410	2.5	3.1	3.7
South Atlantic	217	295	343	379	401	3.1	2.5	1.9
Delaware	243	328	390	405	436	3.0	2.1	2.5
Maryland	237	354	391	403	423	4.1	1.3	1.6
District of Columbia	240	363	443	483	533	4.2	2.9	3.3
Virginia	193	289	323	369	381	4.1	2.5	1.1
West Virginia	198	255	298	351	373	2.6	3.2	2.0
North Carolina	196	277	319	363	389	3.5	2.7	2.3
South Carolina	185	257	302	356	378	3.3	3.3	2.0
Georgia	233	294	364	396	406	2.4	3.0	0.8
Florida	245	295	346	375	403	1.9	2.4	2.4
East South Central	227	275	306	348	361	1.9	2.4	1.2
Kentucky	229	276	292	332	353	1.9	1.9	2.1
Tennessee	231	284	315	359	366	2.1	2.4	0.6
Alabama	233	266	308	357	378	1.3	3.0	1.9
Mississippi	207	270	300	334	339	2.7	2.1	0.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 74. Full-time equivalent employees per 100 average daily patients in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1960-83--Continued

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Employees per 100 average daily patients					Average annual percent change		
	1960[1]	1970	1975	1980	1983	1960-70[1]	1970-80	1980-83
West South Central	225	297	346	384	413	2.8	2.6	2.5
Arkansas	209	274	318	355	367	2.7	2.6	1.1
Louisiana	218	292	354	392	439	3.0	3.0	3.8
Oklahoma	218	296	359	404	410	3.1	3.2	0.5
Texas	232	304	346	383	414	2.7	2.3	2.6
Mountain	226	299	364	413	430	2.8	3.3	1.4
Montana	216	247	301	302	297	1.4	2.0	-0.6
Idaho	255	281	321	374	371	1.0	2.9	-0.3
Wyoming	217	251	344	445	425	1.5	5.9	-1.5
Colorado	221	306	373	398	423	3.3	2.7	2.1
New Mexico	228	314	389	430	456	3.3	3.2	2.0
Arizona	222	327	381	455	463	3.9	3.4	0.6
Utah	243	304	388	460	512	2.3	4.2	3.6
Nevada	224	284	344	427	456	2.4	4.2	2.2
Pacific	243	327	401	467	497	3.0	3.6	2.1
Washington	263	313	382	428	470	1.8	3.2	3.2
Oregon	232	303	387	417	476	2.7	3.2	4.5
California	241	334	407	481	509	3.3	3.7	1.9
Alaska	220	301	385	454	490	3.2	4.2	2.6
Hawaii	226	278	357	401	389	2.1	3.7	-1.0

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[1] 1960 includes hospital units of institutions, but excludes students, interns, and residents.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 35(15): 383-430, Aug. 1, 1961. (Copyright 1961: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Master Facility Inventory.

Table 75. Nursing homes with 25 or more beds, beds, and bed rates, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1976 and 1982

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Nursing homes		Beds		Bed rate[2]	
	1976[1]	1982	1976[1]	1982	1976[1]	1982
United States	14,129	14,565	1,295,067	1,469,357	56.4	54.8
New England	1,213	1,246	92,189	105,293	66.0	66.3
Maine	121	155	7,027	9,717	54.9	66.1
New Hampshire	68	70	5,633	6,729	61.9	61.7
Vermont	53	51	3,477	3,196	65.6	52.4
Massachusetts	645	620	47,169	50,366	69.5	67.0
Rhode Island	85	95	6,766	8,885	58.3	67.3
Connecticut	241	255	22,117	26,400	66.8	68.2
Middle Atlantic	1,567	1,587	187,435	210,010	44.1	44.6
New York	708	732	97,489	108,898	47.3	49.4
New Jersey	313	332	31,147	36,638	39.5	40.6
Pennsylvania	546	523	58,799	64,474	41.8	40.2
East North Central	2,899	2,966	284,035	326,171	68.2	69.4
Ohio	750	830	60,680	74,276	55.7	60.6
Indiana	420	449	35,799	47,196	65.9	77.0
Illinois	808	809	84,343	99,777	71.8	76.1
Michigan	505	471	54,442	55,349	65.3	57.5
Wisconsin	416	407	48,771	49,573	93.1	84.0
West North Central	1,964	2,171	156,992	185,774	75.7	81.8
Minnesota	385	390	38,177	42,500	85.4	85.0
Iowa	440	475	31,785	38,150	86.1	95.4
Missouri	408	530	32,539	46,403	53.3	69.7
North Dakota	81	80	6,357	6,402	84.8	76.2
South Dakota	117	116	8,047	7,938	93.6	84.4
Nebraska	210	225	18,399	18,516	93.4	87.8
Kansas	323	355	21,688	25,865	75.0	82.1
South Atlantic	1,475	1,745	142,383	177,495	38.4	38.1
Delaware	22	27	2,123	2,194	40.8	34.8
Maryland	165	179	18,559	21,164	53.0	50.2
District of Columbia	17	16	2,742	2,556	38.6	34.5
Virginia	208	267	23,816	29,251	54.1	54.4
West Virginia	73	95	4,858	7,505	22.6	30.4
North Carolina	276	346	20,903	28,156	40.8	43.5
South Carolina	102	130	8,311	11,560	34.8	37.3
Georgia	304	306	28,732	32,194	64.9	58.6
Florida	308	379	32,339	42,915	23.3	23.7
East South Central	856	865	66,994	85,565	45.5	49.5
Kentucky	267	276	19,929	25,837	53.3	60.8
Tennessee	258	251	19,448	26,111	42.9	48.1
Alabama	209	190	19,207	20,490	49.6	44.4
Mississippi	122	148	8,410	13,127	32.5	43.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 75. Nursing homes with 25 or more beds, beds, and bed rates, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1976 and 1982--Continued

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Nursing homes		Beds		Bed rate[2]	
	1976[1]	1982	1976[1]	1982	1976[1]	1982
West South Central	1,742	1,789	157,347	177,237	72.6	68.9
Arkansas	208	200	19,322	19,327	69.5	59.7
Louisiana	200	224	18,969	24,836	53.4	59.3
Oklahoma	341	359	25,990	28,902	76.2	74.3
Texas	993	1,006	93,066	104,172	78.0	72.3
Mountain	493	529	41,874	47,857	47.4	41.4
Montana	69	59	4,725	5,120	61.4	56.9
Idaho	53	47	4,215	4,102	52.0	40.6
Wyoming	22	25	1,753	2,060	51.6	52.8
Colorado	173	157	17,833	16,848	81.8	64.1
New Mexico	30	31	2,489	2,351	26.5	18.7
Arizona	67	109	5,832	9,888	24.6	29.0
Utah	63	76	3,707	5,025	39.0	42.6
Nevada	16	25	1,320	2,463	28.1	32.0
Pacific	1,920	1,667	165,818	153,955	58.5	44.8
Washington	318	309	29,415	30,017	78.4	65.0
Oregon	202	177	15,758	15,711	59.0	48.5
California	1,369	1,148	118,144	105,325	55.7	41.2
Alaska	8	10	738	1,031	82.0	79.3
Hawaii	23	23	1,763	1,871	29.4	22.0

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[1] The 1982 National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI) excluded certain types of nursing homes that the 1976 NMFI included (nursing home units of hospitals, nursing homes for the blind, etc.). To make the data comparable, these types of homes and their beds were subtracted from the 1976 figures.

[2] Number of beds per 1,000 population 65 years of age and over.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Master Facility Inventory.

Table 76. Inpatient beds in mental health facilities and rate per 100,000 civilian population, according to type of organization: United States, selected years 1970-82

Organization	1970	1976	1980[1]	1982[2]
		Number		
All organizations	524,878	338,963	274,713	247,312
State and county mental hospitals	413,066	222,202	156,482	140,140
Private psychiatric hospitals	14,295	16,091	17,157	19,011
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	22,394	28,706	29,384	36,525
Veterans Administration psychiatric services[3]	50,688	35,913	33,796	24,646
Federally funded community mental health centers	8,108	17,029	16,264	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	15,129	18,029	20,197	18,475
All other[4]	1,198	993	1,433	8,515
		Number per 100,000 civilian population		
All organizations	263.6	160.3	124.3	108.1
State and county mental hospitals	207.4	105.1	70.2	61.2
Private psychiatric hospitals	7.2	7.6	7.7	8.3
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	11.2	13.6	13.7	16.0
Veterans Administration psychiatric services[3]	25.5	17.0	15.7	10.8
Federally funded community mental health centers	4.1	8.0	7.3	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	7.6	8.5	9.1	8.1
All other[4]	0.6	0.5	0.6	3.7

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[1] During 1979-80, comparable data were not available for certain organization types, and data for either an earlier or later period were substituted.

[2] During 1981-82, some organizations were reclassified and data for some organization types were not available, resulting in a particularly large increase for the all other category in 1981.

[3] Includes Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals and Veterans Administration general hospitals with separate psychiatric services.

[4] Includes other multiservice mental health organizations with inpatient services that are not elsewhere classified.

NOTE: Changes in reporting procedures in 1979-80 and 1981-82 affect the comparability of data with those from previous years.

SOURCE: Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, National Institute of Mental Health: Data are from the Veterans Administration Patient Treatment File and biennial inventories of mental health organizations.

Table 77. Consumer Price Index and average annual percent change for all items and selected items: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are based on reporting by samples of providers and other retail outlets)

Year	All items	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Energy[1]	Personal care
				Consumer Price Index			
1950	72.1	53.7	74.5	79.0	72.8	---	68.3
1955	80.2	64.8	81.6	84.1	82.3	---	77.9
1960	88.7	79.1	88.0	89.6	90.2	94.2	90.1
1965	94.5	89.5	94.4	93.7	94.9	96.3	95.2
1970	116.3	120.6	114.9	116.1	118.2	107.0	113.2
1975	161.2	168.6	175.4	142.3	164.5	176.6	150.7
1976	170.5	184.7	180.8	147.6	174.6	189.3	160.5
1977	181.5	202.4	192.2	154.2	186.5	207.3	170.9
1978	195.4	219.4	211.4	159.6	202.8	220.4	182.0
1979	217.4	239.7	234.5	166.6	227.6	275.9	195.8
1980	246.8	265.9	254.6	178.4	263.3	361.1	213.1
1981	272.4	294.5	274.6	186.9	293.5	410.0	232.0
1982	289.1	328.7	285.7	191.8	314.7	416.1	248.3
1983	298.4	357.3	291.7	196.5	323.1	419.3	261.1
1984	311.1	379.5	302.9	200.2	336.5	423.6	271.4
				Average annual percent change			
1950-55	2.2	3.8	1.8	1.3	2.5	---	2.7
1955-60	2.0	4.1	1.5	1.3	1.9	---	3.0
1960-65	1.3	2.5	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.1
1965-70	4.2	6.1	4.0	4.4	4.5	2.1	3.5
1970-75	6.7	6.9	8.8	4.2	6.8	10.5	5.9
1975-76	5.8	9.5	3.1	3.7	6.1	7.2	6.5
1976-77	6.5	9.6	6.3	4.5	6.8	9.5	6.5
1977-78	7.7	8.4	10.0	3.5	8.7	6.3	6.5
1978-79	11.3	9.3	10.9	4.4	12.2	25.2	7.6
1979-80	13.5	10.9	8.6	7.1	15.7	30.9	8.8
1980-81	10.4	10.8	7.9	4.8	11.5	13.5	8.9
1981-82	6.1	11.6	4.0	2.6	7.2	1.5	7.0
1982-83	3.2	8.7	2.1	2.5	2.7	0.8	5.2
1983-84	4.3	6.2	3.8	1.9	4.1	1.0	3.9

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[1] Excludes motor oil, coolant, and other products as of January 1983.

NOTE: 1967=100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: Consumer Price Index. Various releases.

Table 78. Consumer Price Index for all items and medical care components: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are based on reporting by samples of providers and other retail outlets)

Item and medical care component	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984
					Consumer Price Index				
CPI, all items	72.1	88.7	94.5	116.3	161.2	246.8	289.1	298.4	311.1
Less medical care	---	89.4	94.9	116.1	160.9	245.5	286.8	295.1	307.3
CPI, all services	58.7	83.5	92.2	121.6	166.6	270.3	333.3	344.9	363.0
All medical care	53.7	79.1	89.5	120.6	168.6	265.9	328.7	357.3	379.5
Medical care services	49.2	74.9	87.3	124.2	179.1	287.4	356.0	387.0	410.3
Professional services	---	---	---	119.7	164.5	252.0	301.5	323.0	346.1
Physician services	55.2	77.0	88.3	121.4	169.4	269.3	327.1	352.3	376.8
Dental services	63.9	82.1	92.2	119.4	161.9	240.2	283.6	302.7	327.3
Other professional services[1]	---	---	---	---	---	123.6	144.3	153.0	159.9
Other medical care services	---	---	---	129.7	196.9	330.1	421.9	464.4	488.0
Hospital and other medical services[1]	---	---	---	---	---	133.5	174.1	193.9	210.6
Hospital room	30.3	57.3	75.9	145.4	236.1	418.9	556.7	619.7	670.9
Other hospital and medical care services[1]	---	---	---	---	---	132.8	170.5	190.0	207.0
Medical care commodities	88.5	104.5	100.2	103.6	118.8	168.1	205.7	223.3	239.7
Prescription drugs	92.6	115.3	102.0	101.2	109.3	154.8	192.7	213.8	234.3
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies[1]	---	---	---	---	---	120.9	145.8	155.2	163.3
Eyeglasses[1]	---	---	---	---	---	117.5	131.1	135.9	140.1
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	---	---	98.0	106.2	130.1	188.1	234.2	251.7	267.3
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies[1]	---	---	---	---	---	118.2	141.1	149.9	156.9

[1] Dec. 1977=100.

NOTE: 1967=100, except where noted.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: Consumer Price Index. Various releases.

Table 79. Consumer Price Index average annual percent change for all items and medical care components: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are based on reporting by samples of providers and other retail outlets)

Item and medical care component	1950-60	1960-65	1965-70	1970-80	1980-82	1982-83	1983-84
				Average annual percent change			
CPI, all items	2.1	1.3	4.2	7.8	8.2	3.2	4.3
Less medical care	---	1.2	4.1	7.8	8.1	2.9	4.1
CPI, all services	3.6	2.0	5.7	8.3	11.0	3.5	5.2
All medical care	4.0	2.5	6.1	8.2	11.2	8.7	6.2
Medical care services	4.3	3.1	7.3	8.8	11.3	8.7	6.0
Professional services	---	---	---	7.7	9.4	7.1	7.2
Physician services	3.4	2.8	6.6	8.3	10.2	7.7	7.0
Dental services	2.5	2.3	5.3	7.2	8.7	6.7	8.1
Other professional services[1]	---	---	---	---	8.0	6.0	4.5
Other medical care services	---	---	---	9.8	13.1	10.1	5.1
Hospital and other medical services[1]	---	---	---	---	14.2	11.4	8.6
Hospital room	6.6	5.8	13.9	11.2	15.3	11.3	8.3
Other hospital and medical care services[1]	---	---	---	---	13.3	11.4	8.9
Medical care commodities	1.7	-0.8	0.7	5.0	10.6	8.6	7.3
Prescription drugs	2.2	-2.4	-0.2	4.3	11.6	10.9	9.6
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies[1]	---	---	---	---	9.8	6.4	5.2
Eyeglasses[1]	---	---	---	---	5.6	3.7	3.1
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	---	---	1.6	5.9	11.6	7.5	6.2
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies[1]	---	---	---	---	9.3	6.2	4.7

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[1] Dec. 1977=100.

NOTE: 1967=100, except where noted.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: Consumer Price Index. Various releases.

Table 80. Gross national product and national health expenditures: United States, selected years 1929-84

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Year	Gross national product in billions	National health expenditures		
		Amount in billions	Percent of gross national product	Amount per capita
1929	$ 103.4	$ 3.6	3.5	$ 29
1935	72.5	2.9	4.0	23
1940	100.0	4.0	4.0	30
1950	286.5	12.7	4.4	82
1955	400.0	17.7	4.4	105
1960	506.5	26.9	5.3	146
1965	691.0	41.9	6.1	207
1970	992.7	75.0	7.6	350
1971	1,077.6	83.5	7.7	386
1972	1,185.9	94.0	7.9	430
1973	1,326.4	103.4	7.8	469
1974	1,434.2	116.1	8.1	522
1975	1,549.2	132.7	8.6	591
1976	1,718.0	150.8	8.8	666
1977	1,918.3	169.9	8.9	743
1978	2,163.9	189.7	8.8	822
1979	2,417.8	214.7	8.9	920
1980	2,631.7	247.5	9.4	1,049
1981	2,957.8	285.2	9.6	1,197
1982	3,069.2	321.2	10.5	1,334
1983	3,304.8	355.1	10.7	1,461
1984	3,662.8	387.4	10.6	1,580

NOTE: The Health Care Financing Administration has made revisions in their health expenditure estimates. Data in this table may differ from those appearing in earlier volumes of Health, United States.

SOURCE: Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1984, by K. R. Levit, H. Lazenby, D. R. Waldo, and L. M. Davidoff. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03200. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, fall 1985.

Table 81. Average annual percent change in personal health care expenditures and percent distribution of factors affecting growth: United States, 1965-84

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Period	Average annual percent change	Factors affecting growth			
		All factors	Prices	Population	Intensity[1]
		Percent distribution			
1965-84	12.6	100	61	8	31
1965-66	10.6	100	45	12	43
1966-67	12.2	100	54	8	38
1967-68	13.1	100	44	8	48
1968-69	13.4	100	41	8	51
1969-70	14.5	100	47	8	45
1970-71	10.4	100	59	12	29
1971-72	11.6	100	38	9	53
1972-73	10.5	100	42	9	49
1973-74	14.0	100	66	6	28
1974-75	15.4	100	71	6	23
1975-76	13.4	100	67	7	26
1976-77	12.3	100	67	8	25
1977-78	12.2	100	68	9	23
1978-79	13.3	100	72	8	20
1979-80	15.6	100	73	8	19
1980-81	15.6	100	75	6	19
1981-82	12.4	100	78	7	15
1982-83	10.1	100	67	9	24
1983-84	8.5	100	76	11	13

[1] Represents changes in use and/or kinds of services and supplies.

NOTE: The Health Care Financing Administration has made revisions in their health expenditure estimates. Data in this table may differ from those appearing in earlier volumes of Health, United States.

SOURCE: Office of the Actuary, Health Care Financing Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 82. Personal health care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-82

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	1966	1969	1972	1976	1980	1982	Average annual percent change 1966-82
			Per capita amount				
United States.......	$201	$280	$381	$ 605	$ 958	$1,220	11.9
New England...........	234	328	441	686	1,058	1,356	11.6
Maine.....................	173	242	328	542	870	1,091	12.2
New Hampshire.............	188	245	330	507	759	986	10.9
Vermont...................	197	274	352	531	778	978	10.5
Massachusetts.............	253	360	489	760	1,175	1,508	11.8
Rhode Island..............	231	315	413	672	1,062	1,351	11.7
Connecticut...............	236	330	438	675	1,046	1,348	11.5
Middle Atlantic.......	227	319	425	662	1,017	1,310	11.6
New York..................	258	366	488	745	1,107	1,417	11.2
New Jersey................	192	264	355	578	877	1,115	11.6
Pennsylvania..............	201	279	372	590	972	1,273	12.2
East North Central....	203	278	378	610	978	1,249	12.0
Ohio......................	195	264	361	597	958	1,247	12.3
Indiana...................	182	252	337	542	861	1,101	11.9
Illinois..................	220	300	407	634	1,033	1,308	11.8
Michigan..................	211	286	388	635	1,014	1,281	11.9
Wisconsin.................	192	269	373	610	952	1,219	12.2
West North Central....	200	273	369	597	973	1,241	12.1
Minnesota.................	216	287	389	602	976	1,229	11.5
Iowa......................	197	265	351	563	935	1,176	11.8
Missouri..................	198	273	365	627	997	1,285	12.4
North Dakota..............	197	273	367	676	1,034	1,325	12.7
South Dakota..............	181	241	327	522	887	1,154	12.3
Nebraska..................	195	268	371	598	948	1,216	12.1
Kansas....................	195	270	379	568	988	1,271	12.4
South Atlantic........	169	242	342	551	879	1,115	12.5
Delaware..................	209	286	381	599	912	1,153	11.3
Maryland..................	190	273	390	609	957	1,232	12.4
District of Columbia......	430	667	958	1,349	2,198	2,838	12.5
Virginia..................	151	213	301	493	811	1,054	12.9
West Virginia.............	161	227	313	508	808	1,057	12.5
North Carolina............	143	204	282	461	737	931	12.4
South Carolina............	125	182	251	423	686	857	12.8
Georgia...................	150	217	319	515	843	1,048	12.9
Florida...................	184	264	377	623	975	1,228	12.6
East South Central....	148	211	294	483	798	1,025	12.9
Kentucky..................	155	218	286	444	739	957	12.0
Tennessee.................	166	232	324	531	874	1,144	12.8
Alabama...................	145	210	300	501	809	1,033	13.1
Mississippi...............	115	163	242	425	730	897	13.7

See note at end of table.

Table 82. Personal health care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-82--Continued

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	1966	1969	1972	1976	1980	1982	Average annual percent change 1966-82
			Per capita amount				
West South Central....	$170	$242	$331	$ 533	$ 859	$1,096	12.4
Arkansas..................	142	198	284	470	766	994	12.9
Louisiana.................	156	226	322	511	857	1,106	13.0
Oklahoma..................	183	263	351	539	852	1,086	11.8
Texas.....................	177	249	338	549	876	1,110	12.2
Mountain..............	189	259	346	541	849	1,070	11.4
Montana...................	175	236	325	510	801	1,036	11.8
Idaho.....................	153	210	292	455	695	868	11.5
Wyoming...................	200	268	327	451	710	873	9.6
Colorado..................	233	311	396	605	942	1,209	10.8
New Mexico................	157	214	282	458	722	904	11.6
Arizona...................	190	271	376	582	882	1,112	11.7
Utah......................	158	211	286	458	714	896	11.5
Nevada....................	196	282	389	658	1,163	1,380	13.0
Pacific...............	234	328	440	691	1,093	1,380	11.7
Washington................	219	297	390	584	915	1,165	11.0
Oregon....................	197	274	364	587	912	1,165	11.7
California................	242	340	460	727	1,152	1,451	11.8
Alaska....................	227	289	340	560	961	1,187	10.9
Hawaii....................	208	300	401	598	932	1,228	11.7

NOTE: Per capita spending estimates are the expenditure level of services rendered in a geographic area per resident population. Per capita figures cannot be interpreted directly as spending per resident unless substantially all of the services provided in a State are consumed by residents of that State. U.S. estimates differ from those in table 80 because they do not include services provided in U.S. territories or possessions, services rendered by U.S. taxpayors while living abroad, and services furnished to U.S. personnel living abroad or on military vessels.

SOURCE: Office of the Actuary: Personal health care expenditures by State, selected years 1966-1982, by K. R. Levit. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03199. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, summer 1985.

Table 83. National health expenditures, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1929-84

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Year	All health expenditures in billions	Private funds			Public funds		
		Amount in billions	Amount per capita	Percent of total	Amount in billions	Amount per capita	Percent of total
1929...........	$ 3.6	$ 3.2	$ 25	86.4	$ 0.5	$ 4	13.6
1935...........	2.9	2.4	18	80.8	0.6	4	19.2
1940...........	4.0	3.2	24	79.7	0.8	6	20.3
1950...........	12.7	9.2	60	72.8	3.4	22	27.2
1955...........	17.7	13.2	78	74.3	4.6	27	25.7
1960...........	26.9	20.3	110	75.3	6.6	36	24.7
1965...........	41.9	30.9	152	73.8	11.0	54	26.2
1970...........	75.0	47.2	221	63.0	27.8	130	37.0
1971...........	83.5	51.8	239	62.1	31.6	146	37.9
1972...........	94.0	58.5	268	62.3	35.4	162	37.7
1973...........	103.4	64.0	290	61.9	39.4	178	38.1
1974...........	116.1	69.1	311	59.5	47.0	211	40.5
1975...........	132.7	76.4	340	57.5	56.3	251	42.5
1976...........	150.8	88.0	388	58.4	62.8	277	41.6
1977...........	169.9	100.1	438	58.9	69.7	305	41.1
1978...........	189.7	110.1	477	58.0	79.6	345	42.0
1979...........	214.7	124.2	532	57.9	90.5	388	42.1
1980...........	247.5	142.2	603	57.4	105.3	447	42.6
1981...........	285.2	164.2	689	57.6	121.1	508	42.4
1982...........	321.2	186.1	773	57.9	135.1	561	42.1
1983...........	355.1	207.0	852	58.3	148.1	609	41.7
1984...........	387.4	227.1	926	58.6	160.3	654	41.4

NOTE: The Health Care Financing Administration has made revisions in their health expenditure estimates. Data in this table may differ from those appearing in earlier volumes of Health, United States.

SOURCE: Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1984, by K. R. Levit, H. Lazenby, D. R. Waldo, and L. M. Davidoff. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03200. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, fall 1985.

Table 84. National health expenditures average annual percent change, according to source of funds: United States, 1929-84

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Period	All health expenditures	Private funds	Public funds
	Average annual percent change		
1929-84	8.9	8.1	11.1
1929-35	-3.6	-4.6	2.2
1935-40	6.3	6.0	7.6
1940-50	12.2	11.2	15.5
1950-55	7.0	7.4	5.8
1955-60	8.7	9.0	7.8
1960-65	9.3	8.8	10.6
1965-70	12.3	8.8	20.4
1970-75	12.1	10.1	15.2
1975-80	13.3	13.2	13.3
1970-71	11.3	9.8	14.0
1971-72	12.6	12.9	11.9
1972-73	10.0	9.3	11.1
1973-74	12.3	7.9	19.4
1974-75	14.3	10.5	19.8
1975-76	13.6	15.2	11.5
1976-77	12.7	13.8	11.1
1977-78	11.7	10.0	14.1
1978-79	13.2	12.8	13.7
1979-80	15.3	14.5	16.4
1980-81	15.2	15.5	14.9
1981-82	12.6	13.4	11.6
1982-83	10.6	11.2	9.6
1983-84	9.1	9.7	8.2

NOTE: The Health Care Financing Administration has made revisions in their health expenditure estimates. Data in this table may differ from those appearing in earlier volumes of Health, United States.

SOURCE: Office of the Actuary, Health Care Financing Administration.

Table 85. National health expenditures and percent distribution, according to type of expenditure: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Type of expenditure	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984
	Amount in billions								
Total	$12.7	$26.9	$41.9	$75.0	$132.7	$247.5	$321.2	$355.1	$387.4
	Percent distribution								
All expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health services and supplies	92.4	93.6	91.6	92.8	93.7	95.2	95.6	95.7	95.9
Personal health care	86.0	88.0	85.5	87.1	88.3	88.5	88.7	88.8	88.2
Hospital care	30.4	33.8	33.3	37.3	39.5	40.9	41.9	41.9	40.8
Physician services	21.7	21.1	20.2	19.1	18.8	18.9	19.2	19.3	19.5
Dentist services	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.5
Nursing home care	1.5	2.0	4.9	6.3	7.6	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.3
Other professional services	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
Drugs and drug sundries	13.6	13.6	12.4	10.7	9.0	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.7
Eyeglasses and appliances	3.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9
Other health services	4.2	4.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Expenses for prepayment	3.6	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.9
Government public health activities	2.9	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Research and construction	7.6	6.4	8.4	7.2	6.3	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.1
Research	0.9	2.5	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8
Construction	6.7	3.9	4.8	4.6	3.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3

NOTE: The Health Care Financing Administration has made revisions in their health expenditure estimates. Data in this table may differ from those appearing in earlier volumes of Health, United States.

SOURCE: Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1984, by K. R. Levit, H. Lazenby, D. R. Waldo, and L. M. Davidoff. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03200. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, fall 1985.

Table 86. National health expenditures average annual percent change, according to type of expenditure: United States, selected years 1950-84

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Type of expenditure	1950-60	1960-65	1965-70	1970-80	1980-82	1982-83	1983-84
	Average annual percent change						
All expenditures	7.8	9.3	12.3	12.7	13.9	10.6	9.1
Health services and supplies	8.0	8.8	12.6	13.0	14.2	10.7	9.3
Personal health care	8.1	8.7	12.8	12.9	14.0	10.6	8.5
Hospital care	9.0	9.0	14.9	13.7	15.3	10.5	6.1
Physician services	7.5	8.3	11.1	12.6	14.8	10.7	10.2
Dentist services	7.5	7.3	11.1	12.5	12.4	11.9	15.0
Nursing home care	10.9	31.5	17.8	15.8	14.9	9.3	8.9
Other professional services	8.1	3.7	9.1	13.4	12.5	12.9	9.0
Drugs and medical sundries	7.8	7.2	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.3	9.4
Eyeglasses and appliances	4.7	8.6	10.7	10.2	4.2	17.0	14.2
Other health services	7.7	0.7	12.5	11.1	12.9	13.2	10.4
Expenses for prepayment	9.1	9.8	10.1	12.6	17.5	13.9	31.2
Government public health activities	1.4	14.5	11.9	17.6	13.5	8.5	5.6
Research and construction	5.9	15.5	9.0	8.2	9.2	7.7	3.0
Research	18.9	18.0	5.4	10.7	4.1	4.8	10.3
Construction	2.2	13.8	11.4	6.6	13.2	9.8	-1.9

NOTE: The Health Care Financing Administration has made revisions in their health expenditure estimates. Data in this table may differ from those appearing in earlier volumes of Health, United States.

SOURCE: Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1984, by K. R. Levit, H. Lazenby, D. R. Waldo, and L. M. Davidoff. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03200. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, fall 1985.

Table 87. Personal health care expenditures and percent distribution, according to source of payment: United States, selected years 1929-84

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

							Government		
Year	Total in billions[1]	Per capita	All sources	Direct payment	Private health insurance	Philanthropy and industry	Total	Federal	State and local
			Percent distribution						
1929.........	$ 3.2	$ 26	100.0	[2]88.4	(3)	2.6	9.0	2.7	6.3
1935.........	2.7	21	100.0	[2]82.4	(3)	2.8	14.7	3.4	11.3
1940.........	3.5	26	100.0	[2]81.3	(3)	2.6	16.1	4.1	12.0
1950.........	10.9	70	100.0	65.5	9.1	2.9	22.4	10.4	12.0
1955.........	15.7	93	100.0	58.1	16.1	2.8	23.0	10.5	12.5
1960.........	23.7	129	100.0	54.9	21.1	2.3	21.8	9.3	12.5
1965.........	35.9	177	100.0	51.6	24.2	2.2	22.0	10.1	11.9
1970.........	65.4	305	100.0	40.5	23.4	1.7	34.3	22.2	12.1
1971.........	72.2	333	100.0	38.9	23.8	1.8	35.5	23.2	12.3
1972.........	80.5	368	100.0	38.0	23.6	2.5	35.8	23.5	12.3
1973.........	89.0	403	100.0	37.4	24.0	2.5	36.1	23.7	12.4
1974.........	101.3	455	100.0	35.7	24.8	1.5	38.0	25.4	12.6
1975.........	117.1	522	100.0	32.5	26.7	1.3	39.5	26.8	12.7
1976.........	132.8	586	100.0	31.6	28.3	1.4	38.7	27.2	11.5
1977.........	149.1	653	100.0	31.1	28.8	1.3	38.7	27.4	11.3
1978.........	167.4	725	100.0	30.3	29.3	1.2	39.2	27.7	11.5
1979.........	189.7	813	100.0	29.4	30.0	1.2	39.3	28.1	11.2
1980.........	219.1	929	100.0	28.5	30.7	1.2	39.6	28.5	11.1
1981.........	253.4	1,063	100.0	27.9	31.1	1.2	39.8	29.3	10.5
1982.........	284.9	1,184	100.0	27.1	31.9	1.2	39.8	29.5	10.3
1983.........	315.2	1,297	100.0	27.4	31.8	1.2	39.6	29.5	10.1
1984.........	341.8	1,394	100.0	27.9	31.3	1.2	39.6	29.6	10.0

[1] Includes all expenditures for health services and supplies other than expenses for prepayment and administration and government public health activities.
[2] Includes any insurance benefits and expenses for prepayment (insurance premiums less insurance benefits).
[3] Figures are not separable from direct payment.

NOTE: The Health Care Financing Administration has made revisions in their health expenditure estimates. Data in this table may differ from those appearing in earlier volumes of Health, United States.

SOURCE: Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1984, by K. R. Levit, H. Lazenby, D. R. Waldo, and L. M. Davidoff. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03200. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, fall 1985.

Table 88. Monthly charge for care in nursing homes and percent distribution of residents, according to selected facility and resident characteristics: United States, 1964, 1973-74, and 1977

(Data are based on reporting by a sample of nursing homes)

Facility and resident characteristic	1964		1973-74[2]		1977	
	Average total monthly charge[1]	Percent distribution of residents	Average total monthly charge[1]	Percent distribution of residents	Average total monthly charge[1]	Percent distribution of residents
Facility characteristic						
All facilities	$186	100.0	$479	100.0	$689	100.0
Type of service provided:						
Nursing care	212	67.4	495	64.8	719	85.4
Personal care with or without nursing	117	32.6	448	35.2	514	14.6
Ownership:						
Proprietary	205	60.2	489	69.8	670	68.2
Nonprofit and government	145	39.8	456	30.2	732	31.8
Size:						
Less than 50 beds	---	---	397	15.2	546	12.9
50-99 beds	---	---	448	34.1	643	30.5
100-199 beds	---	---	502	35.6	706	38.8
200 beds or more	---	---	576	15.1	837	17.9
Geographic region:						
Northeast	213	28.6	651	22.0	918	22.4
North Central	171	36.6	433	34.6	640	34.5
South	161	18.1	410	26.0	585	27.2
West	204	16.7	454	17.4	653	15.9
Resident characteristic						
All residents	186	100.0	479	100.0	689	100.0
Age:						
Under 65 years	155	12.0	434	10.6	585	13.6
65-74 years	184	18.9	473	15.0	669	16.2
75-84 years	191	41.7	488	35.5	710	35.7
85 years and over	194	27.5	485	38.8	719	34.5
Sex:						
Male	171	35.0	466	29.1	652	28.8
Female	194	65.0	484	70.9	705	71.2
Level of care received:						
Intensive nursing care	224	31.0	510	40.6	758	43.8
Other nursing care	199	28.7	469	42.1	659	40.7
Personal care	164	26.9	435	16.4	586	14.4
No nursing or personal care	109	13.5	315	0.9	388	1.1

[1] Includes life-care residents and no-charge residents.
[2] Data exclude residents of personal care homes.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: Charges for care and sources of payment for residents in nursing homes, United States, National Nursing Home Survey, Aug. 1973-Apr. 1974, by E. Hing. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13-No. 32. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78-1783. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Nov. 1977; Unpublished data from the 1977 National Nursing Home Survey.

Table 89. Nursing home average monthly charges and percent distribution of residents, according to primary source of payments and selected facility characteristics: United States, 1973-74 and 1977

(Data are based on a sample of nursing homes)

Facility characteristic	1973-74[1]						1977					
		Primary source of payment						Primary source of payment				
	All residents	Own income	Medi-care	Medic-aid	Public assist-ance welfare	All other sources	All residents	Own income	Medi-care	Medic-aid	Public assist-ance welfare	All other sources
	Average monthly charge[2]											
All facilities	$479	$491	$754	$503	$381	$225	$689	$690	$1,167	$720	$508	$440
Ownership												
Proprietary	489	525	754	486	373	406	670	686	1,048	677	501	562
Nonprofit and government	456	427	*751	556	397	136	732	698	1,325	825	534	324
Certification[3]												
Skilled nursing facility	566	585	765	567	468	290	880	866	1,136	955	575	606
Skilled nursing and intermediate facility	514	521	719	513	482	396	762	800	1,195	739	623	630
Intermediate facility	376	388	...	375	333	*389	556	567	...	563	479	*456
Not certified	329	377	...	...	330	*89	390	447	...	...	401	*155
Bed size												
Less than 50 beds	397	429	*625	431	296	*128	546	516	*869	663	394	*295
50-99 beds	448	484	*786	449	356	186	643	686	*1,141	634	493	468
100-199 beds	502	523	787	508	414	256	706	721	1,242	691	573	551
200 beds or more	576	506	*689	656	496	307	837	823	*1,179	925	602	370
Geographic region												
Northeast	651	637	*957	718	538	131	918	909	1,369	975	*511	395
North Central	433	449	*738	454	360	252	640	652	*1,160	639	537	524
South	410	452	*615	408	306	278	585	585	*1,096	619	452	342
West	454	487	*672	442	323	*314	653	663	*868	663	564	*499

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 89. Nursing home average monthly charges and percent distribution of residents, according to primary source of payments and selected facility characteristics: United States, 1973-74 and 1977--Continued

(Data are based on a sample of nursing homes)

Facility characteristic	1973-74[1]						1977					
		Primary source of payment						Primary source of payment				
	All residents	Own income	Medi-care	Medic-aid	Public assist-ance welfare	All other sources	All residents	Own income	Medi-care	Medic-aid	Public assist-ance welfare	All other sources
	Percent distribution of residents											
All facilities	100.0	36.7	1.1	47.9	11.4	3.0	100	38.4	2.0	47.8	6.4	5.3
Ownership												
Proprietary	100.0	34.5	1.2	52.0	11.0	1.4	100	37.5	1.7	49.6	7.3	3.8
Nonprofit and government	100.0	41.9	0.9	38.4	12.2	6.6	100	40.4	2.7	43.8	4.4	8.6
Certification[3]												
Skilled nursing facility	100.0	36.9	2.0	53.6	5.3	2.2	100	41.5	4.6	41.4	7.7	4.8
Skilled nursing and intermediate facility	100.0	29.8	1.1	59.7	7.6	1.8	100	31.6	2.6	58.3	3.2	4.1
Intermediate facility	100.0	35.8	...	53.1	9.7	1.4	100	36.3	...	55.3	5.3	3.1
Not certified	100.0	50.6	...	...	39.3	10.2	100	64.2	...	...	19.0	16.7
Bed size												
Less than 50 beds	100.0	41.5	*0.6	37.1	17.5	3.4	100	49.6	*1.8	32.7	10.5	5.4
50-99 beds	100.0	37.8	0.9	47.9	10.9	2.5	100	39.5	*1.2	46.5	8.1	4.7
100-199 beds	100.0	36.3	1.3	50.8	8.8	2.8	100	38.4	2.6	50.4	4.6	4.0
200 beds or more	100.0	30.7	*1.3	51.6	12.3	4.1	100	28.6	2.3	55.5	4.6	9.1
Geographic region												
Northeast	100.0	30.6	1.4	53.2	10.5	4.5	100	34.6	3.3	53.3	3.8	5.1
North Central	100.0	44.4	0.8	35.6	16.1	3.0	100	44.5	1.5	42.1	6.5	5.4
South	100.0	31.0	1.1	55.2	10.3	2.4	100	32.2	*1.4	52.5	8.2	5.7
West	100.0	37.9	*1.2	54.6	4.6	1.9	100	41.3	2.5	44.7	6.7	4.8

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[1] Excludes residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes. Excludes residents who did not live in the nursing home for at least 1 month.

[2] Includes life-care residents and no-charge residents.

[3] Medicare extended care facilities and Medicaid skilled nursing homes from the 1973-74 survey were considered to be equivalent to Medicare or Medicaid skilled nursing facilities in 1977 for the purposes of this comparison.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Charges for care and sources of payment for residents in nursing homes, United States, National Nursing Home Survey, August 1973-April 1974, by E. Hing. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13-No. 32. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78-1783. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Nov. 1977; The National Nursing Home Survey, 1977 summary for the United States, by J. F. VanNostrand, A. Zappolo, and E. Hing, et al. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13-No. 43. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 79-1794. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1979.

Table 90. Nursing home care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-82

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	1966	1969	1972	1976	1980	1982	Average annual percent change 1966-82
	Per capita amount						
United States.......	$12	$19	$31	$52	$ 90	$114	15.1
New England...........	20	28	47	85	145	186	15.0
Maine.....................	15	23	40	70	134	176	16.6
New Hampshire............	16	20	35	43	71	90	11.4
Vermont..................	19	27	39	75	121	149	13.7
Massachusetts............	22	32	52	94	152	192	14.5
Rhode Island.............	15	21	34	78	169	214	18.1
Connecticut..............	19	29	49	90	156	206	16.1
Middle Atlantic.......	14	21	36	66	108	145	15.7
New York.................	16	26	46	85	135	184	16.5
New Jersey...............	10	15	24	45	77	97	15.3
Pennsylvania.............	12	18	28	48	88	116	15.2
East North Central....	12	19	31	54	97	125	15.8
Ohio.....................	12	18	27	53	99	143	16.8
Indiana..................	12	20	33	57	102	129	16.0
Illinois.................	13	20	33	52	90	109	14.2
Michigan.................	10	17	27	48	86	106	15.9
Wisconsin................	14	22	39	71	120	150	16.0
West North Central....	18	28	44	69	131	172	15.2
Minnesota................	22	33	57	91	175	235	16.0
Iowa.....................	22	36	51	81	143	168	13.5
Missouri.................	12	19	29	47	95	139	16.5
North Dakota.............	19	33	47	60	112	154	14.0
South Dakota.............	18	30	49	69	132	165	14.9
Nebraska.................	17	27	42	68	112	140	14.1
Kansas...................	18	26	42	65	130	163	14.8
South Atlantic........	8	12	20	33	59	77	15.2
Delaware.................	8	12	20	42	67	86	16.0
Maryland.................	9	17	24	46	75	102	16.4
District of Columbia......	6	10	18	22	43	55	14.9
Virginia.................	6	9	16	30	63	85	18.0
West Virginia............	3	5	12	20	41	62	20.8
North Carolina...........	6	11	16	30	58	75	17.1
South Carolina...........	6	9	16	28	62	76	17.2
Georgia..................	8	13	23	37	67	79	15.4
Florida..................	11	15	25	31	48	65	11.7
East South Central....	7	11	20	35	67	86	17.0
Kentucky.................	9	14	23	40	81	104	16.5
Tennessee................	6	10	17	28	56	76	17.2
Alabama..................	8	14	22	40	62	79	15.4
Mississippi..............	4	7	15	30	71	90	21.5

See note at end of table.

Table 90. Nursing home care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-82--Continued

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	1966	1969	1972	1976	1980	1982	Average annual percent change 1966-82
				Per capita amount			
West South Central....	$12	$19	$31	$48	79	94	13.7
Arkansas..................	13	21	34	50	95	112	14.4
Louisiana.................	8	13	22	38	68	89	16.3
Oklahoma..................	19	31	47	58	91	111	11.7
Texas.....................	11	18	30	48	78	88	13.9
Mountain..............	10	15	23	35	59	74	13.3
Montana...................	12	17	33	43	66	92	13.6
Idaho.....................	12	17	26	45	69	84	12.9
Wyoming...................	6	12	23	24	38	49	14.0
Colorado..................	15	21	33	54	86	104	12.9
New Mexico................	5	9	15	16	34	49	15.3
Arizona...................	8	13	17	22	41	53	12.5
Utah......................	9	12	17	30	55	63	12.9
Nevada....................	7	10	20	29	60	82	16.6
Pacific...............	12	18	31	48	82	97	14.0
Washington................	16	21	43	61	109	137	14.4
Oregon....................	17	24	37	57	94	113	12.6
California................	11	18	30	47	78	91	14.1
Alaska....................	1	2	9	17	14	26	22.6
Hawaii....................	6	10	18	28	36	63	15.8

NOTE: Per capita spending estimates are the expenditure level of services rendered in a geographic area per resident population. Per capita figures cannot be interpreted directly as spending per resident unless substantially all of the services provided in a State are consumed by residents of that State.

SOURCE: Office of the Actuary: Personal health care expenditures by State, selected years 1966-1982, by K. R. Levit. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03199. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, summer 1985.

Table 91. Hospital care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-82

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	1966	1969	1972	1976	1980	1982	Average annual percent change 1966-82
				Per capita amount			
United States	$ 80	$119	$166	$276	$ 441	$ 577	13.1
New England	101	151	207	335	515	669	12.5
Maine	74	107	138	246	411	517	12.9
New Hampshire	73	98	134	213	334	458	12.2
Vermont	86	126	162	242	338	443	10.8
Massachusetts	116	178	247	400	624	810	12.9
Rhode Island	101	148	196	328	492	623	12.0
Connecticut	91	133	185	296	444	578	12.2
Middle Atlantic	94	144	200	328	495	641	12.7
New York	110	171	236	377	540	679	12.0
New Jersey	71	103	145	254	371	498	12.9
Pennsylvania	82	127	178	300	505	675	14.1
East North Central	81	117	167	286	465	615	13.5
Ohio	74	107	154	273	446	599	14.0
Indiana	63	95	134	235	383	512	14.0
Illinois	90	132	195	323	539	700	13.7
Michigan	90	123	170	295	477	628	12.9
Wisconsin	76	117	163	268	401	539	13.0
West North Central	79	117	158	270	451	592	13.4
Minnesota	89	122	168	272	425	540	11.9
Iowa	69	103	139	238	404	536	13.7
Missouri	81	123	164	295	510	679	14.2
North Dakota	83	121	156	283	479	624	13.4
South Dakota	75	101	133	234	398	530	13.0
Nebraska	75	115	157	259	429	568	13.5
Kansas	76	116	160	269	451	593	13.7
South Atlantic	68	103	151	252	411	539	13.8
Delaware	91	131	174	291	437	552	11.9
Maryland	84	122	185	287	464	606	13.1
District of Columbia	192	334	564	903	1,516	2,021	15.8
Virginia	63	92	132	218	372	506	13.9
West Virginia	70	107	152	264	424	564	13.9
North Carolina	57	85	121	201	324	428	13.4
South Carolina	51	79	107	188	303	397	13.7
Georgia	56	86	135	228	386	492	14.5
Florida	66	103	151	268	434	569	14.4
East South Central	60	91	131	226	383	507	14.3
Kentucky	60	91	121	202	326	433	13.1
Tennessee	67	102	149	252	430	578	14.4
Alabama	61	92	134	238	408	541	14.6
Mississippi	48	73	111	198	343	431	14.7

See note at end of table.

Table 91. Hospital care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-82--Continued

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	1966	1969	1972	1976	1980	1982	Average annual percent change 1966-82
	Per capita amount						
West South Central....	$ 66	$ 97	$135	$229	$ 380	$ 500	13.5
Arkansas..................	56	77	114	197	324	443	13.8
Louisiana.................	63	94	145	239	412	549	14.5
Oklahoma..................	63	102	132	224	378	498	13.8
Texas.....................	69	101	137	233	379	495	13.1
Mountain..............	76	109	145	234	377	483	12.3
Montana...................	67	95	122	193	336	445	12.6
Idaho.....................	50	75	104	162	254	335	12.6
Wyoming...................	85	116	123	188	313	398	10.1
Colorado..................	100	136	171	274	422	557	11.3
New Mexico................	69	96	122	222	348	449	12.4
Arizona...................	78	119	169	256	396	498	12.3
Utah......................	58	81	114	188	307	399	12.8
Nevada....................	68	108	151	273	540	630	14.9
Pacific...............	85	123	169	280	445	583	12.8
Washington................	72	102	133	223	337	434	11.9
Oregon....................	66	96	127	219	347	468	13.0
California................	88	129	180	298	479	626	13.0
Alaska....................	149	173	164	255	446	552	8.5
Hawaii....................	79	115	146	222	352	479	11.9

NOTE: Per capita spending estimates are the expenditure level of services rendered in a geographic area per resident population. Per capita figures cannot be interpreted directly as spending per resident unless substantially all of the services provided in a State are consumed by residents of that State.

SOURCE: Office of the Actuary: Personal health care expenditures by State, selected years 1966-1982, by K. R. Levit. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03199. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, summer 1985.

Table 92. Hospital expenses and personnel and average annual percent change: United States, 1971-83

(Data are based on reporting by a census of hospitals)

Year and period	Adjusted expenses per inpatient day[1]			Labor costs as percent of total	Personnel[3]	
	Total	Labor[2]	Non-labor		Number in thousands	Number per 100 patients
1971......................	$ 83	$ 53	$ 30	63.6	1,999	272
1972......................	95	59	35	62.6	2,056	278
1973......................	102	63	39	61.8	2,149	280
1974......................	113	69	44	60.7	2,289	289
1975......................	133	79	54	59.4	2,399	298
1976......................	152	88	64	57.9	2,483	304
1977......................	173	100	74	57.5	2,581	315
1978......................	194	111	83	57.2	2,662	323
1979......................	216	123	93	57.0	2,762	328
1980......................	244	138	107	56.4	2,879	334
1981......................	284	161	123	56.7	3,039	347
1982......................	327	185	142	56.7	[4]3,110	[4]353
1983......................	368	208	160	56.5	3,102	357
	Average annual percent change					
1971-83............	13.2	12.1	15.0	...	3.7	2.3
1971-72..................	13.4	11.6	16.6	...	2.9	2.2
1972-73..................	7.6	6.1	10.0	...	4.5	0.7
1973-74..................	11.2	9.4	14.2	...	6.5	3.2
1974-75..................	17.6	14.9	21.7	...	4.8	3.1
1975-76..................	14.4	11.5	18.6	...	3.5	2.0
1976-77..................	13.8	13.1	14.7	...	3.9	3.6
1977-78..................	11.9	11.2	12.7	...	3.1	2.5
1978-79..................	11.3	10.9	11.8	...	3.8	1.5
1979-80..................	13.3	12.0	15.0	...	4.2	1.8
1980-81..................	16.4	16.7	15.0	...	5.6	3.9
1981-82..................	15.1	14.9	15.5	...	[4]2.3	[4]1.7
1982-83..................	12.5	12.4	12.7	...	0.3	1.1

[1] Refers exclusively to expenses incurred for inpatient care.
[2] Labor expenses include employee benefits.
[3] Full-time equivalent personnel.
[4] Revised figure.

NOTE: Data refer to non-Federal short-term general and other specialty hospitals.

SOURCE: American Hospital Association: Hospital Statistics, 1984 Edition. Chicago, 1984. (Copyright 1984: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 93. Average annual percent change in hospital inpatient expenses per inpatient day and percent distribution of factors affecting growth: United States, selected years 1960-83

(Data are based on a number of government and private sources)

Period	Average annual percent change	Factors affecting growth				
		All factors	Wage	Price	Employees	Other[1]
		Percent distribution				
1960-65	6.7	100	43	7	16	34
1965-68	11.2	100	35	12	18	35
1968-71	14.3	100	41	15	13	31
1971-74	10.7	100	36	28	11	25
1974-77	15.2	100	39	19	11	31
1977-80	12.2	100	43	38	9	10
1981-83	14.6	100	47	19	9	25

[1] Nonlabor expenses such as X-rays and laboratory tests.

NOTE: For 1971-83, employee benefits are included as part of the wage component of total hospital expenses. Previously, they were included in the service component. As these benefits amount to a sizable portion of total hospital expenses (8.8 percent in 1983), this affects the distribution among contributing factors to hospital expenses.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospital Statistics, 1984 Edition. Chicago, 1984. (Copyright 1984: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: Consumer Price Index. Various releases. Data computed by the Division of Analysis.

Table 94. Health care coverage for persons under 65 years of age, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 1978, 1980 and 1982

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Selected characteristic	Private insurance			Medicaid[1]			Not covered[2]		
	1978	1980	1982	1978	1980	1982	1978	1980	1982
	Percent of population								
Total[3]	78.7	78.8	77.3	6.1	5.9	5.6	12.2	12.4	14.7
Age									
Under 17 years	74.6	75.2	73.2	10.0	9.8	9.4	12.8	12.7	15.7
Under 6 years	70.0	71.0	70.1	11.6	12.0	11.2	14.6	14.7	16.9
6-16 years	76.7	77.3	74.9	9.3	8.7	8.4	12.0	11.8	15.0
17-44 years	79.7	79.4	77.7	4.2	3.9	3.9	13.5	14.4	16.6
45-64 years	83.6	83.6	83.1	3.3	3.1	2.7	8.8	8.6	9.7
Sex[3]									
Male	79.6	79.5	78.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	12.4	12.7	14.8
Female	77.9	78.2	76.7	7.4	7.1	6.6	11.9	12.2	14.5
Race[3]									
White	81.8	81.9	80.4	4.0	3.9	3.6	11.1	11.4	13.5
Black	59.2	60.1	59.6	19.7	17.9	17.2	18.7	19.0	21.2
Family income[3,4]									
Less than $7,000	42.3	38.6	38.3	26.0	27.6	24.9	29.5	31.0	35.0
$7,000-$9,999	65.4	61.1	67.6	7.2	9.2	4.4	22.6	25.9	24.7
$10,000-$14,999	82.9	79.0	81.3	2.4	3.0	2.0	11.2	15.0	14.2
$15,000-$24,999	91.8	90.2	91.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	4.7	6.2	5.7
$25,000 or more	94.3	93.7	93.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	3.6	3.9	4.1
Geographic region[3]									
Northeast	81.5	81.7	80.5	7.3	7.0	6.9	10.0	10.3	11.0
North Central	85.0	83.8	82.0	5.5	5.8	5.8	8.0	9.0	10.9
South	73.9	75.6	74.3	5.6	4.8	4.6	15.6	15.0	17.5
West	74.6	74.3	72.4	6.4	6.5	5.8	15.0	15.3	19.1
Location of residence[3]									
Within SMSA	79.6	79.7	78.0	6.7	6.2	6.0	10.9	11.3	13.6
Outside SMSA	76.7	77.0	75.9	4.8	5.2	4.7	15.0	14.8	17.0

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[1] Includes persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Supplementary Security Income or those with a current Medicaid card.

[2] Includes persons not covered by private insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, and military plans.

[3] Age adjusted.

[4] Family income categories for 1978 and 1980. Income categories in 1982 are less than $10,000; $10,000-$14,999; $15,000-$19,999; $20,000-$34,999; $35,000 or more.

NOTE: Persons with both private insurance and Medicaid appear in both columns.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 95. Medicare and Medicaid expenditures and percent distribution, according to type of service: United States, selected years 1967-84

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Type of service	1967	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984[1]
Medicare	Amount in billions						
All expenditures..........	$4.5	$7.1	$15.6	$35.7	$51.1	$57.4	$63.1
	Percent distribution						
All services.............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospital care..................	69.1	71.5	73.8	72.6	72.1	70.6	70.4
Physician services.............	24.7	22.8	21.6	22.1	22.3	23.3	23.1
Nursing home care..............	4.6	3.7	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other health services[2]..........	1.6	1.9	2.8	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.6
Medicaid[3]	Amount in billions						
All expenditures..........	$2.9	$5.2	$13.5	$25.2	$31.3	$34.0	$36.7
	Percent distribution						
All services.............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospital care..................	42.3	42.9	35.3	38.1	37.6	38.0	38.3
Physician services.............	10.9	13.3	13.9	9.7	8.9	8.6	8.4
Dentist services...............	4.4	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3
Other professional services.....	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3
Drugs and drug sundries.......	7.2	7.9	6.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6
Nursing home care..............	31.7	27.2	35.6	38.8	39.5	38.4	37.9
Other health services[4]..........	2.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	5.0	5.9	6.3

[1] Preliminary estimates.

[2] Other services include home health agencies, home health services, eyeglasses and appliances, and other professional services.

[3] Expenditures from Federal, State, and local funds under Medicaid. Includes per capita payments for Part B of Medicare and excludes administrative costs.

[4] Other services include laboratory and radiological services, home health, and family planning services.

NOTE: The Health Care Financing Administration has made revisions in their health expenditure estimates. Data in this table may differ from those appearing in earlier volumes of Health, United States.

SOURCES: Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1984, by K. R. Levit, H. Lazenby, D. R. Waldo, and L. M. Davidoff. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03200. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, fall 1985; Unpublished data.

Table 96. Medicare enrollment, persons served, and reimbursements for Medicare enrollees 65 years of age and over, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1967, 1977, and 1983

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Selected characteristic	Enrollment in millions			Persons served per 1,000 enrollees			Reimbursements per person served			Reimbursements per enrollee		
	1967	1977	1983	1967	1977	1983	1967	1977	1983	1967	1977	1983
Total[1]	19.5	23.8	27.1	366	570	660	$592	$1,332	$2,611	$217	$ 759	$1,724
Age												
65-66 years	2.8	3.3	3.6	300	533	589	496	1,075	1,976	149	573	1,164
67-68 years	2.6	3.2	3.5	326	511	590	521	1,173	2,239	170	599	1,321
69-70 years	2.4	2.9	3.3	339	531	619	530	1,211	2,356	180	643	1,458
71-72 years	2.3	2.6	2.9	351	555	639	560	1,228	2,483	197	681	1,586
73-74 years	2.1	2.3	2.6	369	576	664	574	1,319	2,606	212	759	1,730
75-79 years	3.9	4.5	5.2	398	597	696	624	1,430	2,791	248	853	1,942
80-84 years	2.2	3.0	3.3	430	623	734	693	1,549	3,062	298	965	2,249
85 years and over	1.3	2.1	2.7	465	652	757	740	1,636	3,167	345	1,068	2,396
Sex												
Male	8.3	9.6	10.9	357	546	629	647	1,505	2,919	231	821	1,835
Female	11.3	14.2	16.2	373	586	681	554	1,223	2,420	207	717	1,649
Race[2]												
White	17.4	21.1	23.9	375	576	666	593	1,328	2,533	222	765	1,721
Other	1.5	2.1	2.4	260	514	610	557	1,404	2,959	145	722	1,803
Geographic region												
Northeast	5.1	5.7	6.3	385	613	712	604	1,426	2,629	233	874	1,872
North Central	5.6	6.3	7.0	352	541	645	599	1,401	2,673	211	757	1,723
South	5.6	7.5	8.7	351	556	648	528	1,198	2,514	186	666	1,630
West	2.9	3.8	5.0	455	632	688	620	1,341	2,714	282	848	1,868

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[1] Includes the United States, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, all other areas, and foreign countries.
[2] Excludes persons of unknown race.

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, Health Care Financing Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 97. Selected rates of non-Federal short-stay hospital utilization and benefit payments for Medicare enrollees 65 years of age and over, according to geographic division: United States, 1978, 1980, and 1983

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division	Admissions to short-stay hospitals			Average length of stay in short-stay hospitals			Average days of care in short-stay hospitals		
	1978	1980	1983	1978	1980	1983	1978	1980	1983
	Number per 1,000 hospital insurance enrollees			Number of days per hospital discharge			Number per 1,000 hospital insurance enrollees		
United States......	352	371	394	10.8	10.7	9.8	3,798	3,971	3,788
New England..............	326	339	361	12.1	12.2	10.9	3,868	4,109	3,857
Middle Atlantic..........	309	327	352	13.8	13.6	12.6	4,300	4,487	4,361
East North Central.......	344	364	396	11.5	11.3	10.3	4,017	4,169	3,991
West North Central.......	410	430	438	10.4	10.3	9.1	4,175	4,337	3,914
South Atlantic...........	349	369	398	10.4	10.3	9.5	3,610	3,822	3,725
East South Central.......	413	442	483	9.9	9.6	8.8	3,995	4,246	4,192
West South Central.......	415	438	467	9.3	9.1	8.5	3,846	4,019	3,953
Mountain.................	349	364	366	8.9	8.8	8.0	3,097	3,200	2,881
Pacific..................	323	337	346	8.8	8.8	7.9	2,795	2,933	2,698

Geographic division	Average covered charges in short-stay hospitals[1]			Benefit payments					
				Hospital insurance[2]			Supplementary medical insurance		
	1978	1980	1983	1978	1980	1983[3]	1978	1980	1983[3]
	Amount per day			Amount per enrollee					
United States......	$226	$296	$488	$664	$893	$1,324	$261	$363	$589
New England..............	236	300	459	760	966	1,399	266	376	618
Middle Atlantic..........	243	308	462	722	949	1,402	296	400	665
East North Central.......	223	296	490	734	983	1,433	233	341	550
West North Central.......	188	250	434	646	872	1,300	203	288	443
South Atlantic...........	211	276	467	592	802	1,213	264	359	584
East South Central.......	181	244	415	513	747	1,156	184	259	418
West South Central.......	191	255	441	572	790	1,245	236	326	532
Mountain.................	230	309	543	560	767	1,106	258	343	577
Pacific..................	317	424	731	721	980	1,418	346	471	758

[1] Includes reimbursable charges and days of care covered by Medicare.

[2] For these years about 68-70 percent of covered hospital charges were reimbursed by Medicare, and short-stay hospitals accounted for approximately 93 percent of all hospital insurance reimbursements.

[3] Preliminary estimates.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration: Medicare Program Statistics, Selected State Data, 1978-1982. HCFA Pub. No. 03172. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1984; and Unpublished data.

Table 98. Percent distribution of recipients and Medicaid medical vendor payments, according to basis of eligibility: United States, selected years 1972-84

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Basis of eligibility	1972[1]	1975[1]	1980[2]	1982[2]	1983[2]	1984[2,3]
Recipients			Percent distribution			
Total	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...
Aged[4]	18.8	16.5	15.9	15.0	15.1	14.8
Blind and disabled	9.8	11.2	13.5	13.4	14.1	13.8
Adults in AFDC[5] families	17.8	20.6	22.6	24.8	25.4	26.2
Children in AFDC[5] families	44.5	43.7	43.2	44.3	43.8	45.7
Other Title XIX[6]	9.0	8.2	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.5
Vendor payments						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aged[4]	30.6	35.6	37.5	36.5	37.0	37.3
Blind and disabled	22.2	25.7	32.7	35.4	35.1	34.9
Adults in AFDC[5] families	15.3	16.8	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.3
Children in AFDC[5] families	18.1	17.9	13.4	11.8	11.8	11.9
Other Title XIX[6]	13.9	4.0	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.6

---

[1] Data for fiscal year ending June 30; all other data for fiscal year ending September 30.

[2] Recipients may be included in more than one category.

[3] Preliminary estimates.

[4] 65 years and over.

[5] Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

[6] Includes some participants in Supplemental Security Income program and other people deemed medically needy in participating States.

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, Health Care Financing Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 99. Veterans medical care expenditures and percent distribution, according to type of expenditure: United States, selected fiscal years 1965-84

(Data are compiled from Veterans Administration sources)

Type of expenditure[1]	1965[2]	1970[2]	1975[2]	1980	1982	1983	1984
				Amount in millions			
Total	$1,150	$1,689	$3,328	$5,981	$7,155	$7,817	$8,301
				Percent distribution			
All expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inpatient hospital	81.9	71.3	66.4	64.3	63.0	62.8	61.3
Outpatient care	12.0	14.0	17.8	19.1	19.4	19.5	18.7
Veterans Administration nursing homes and domiciliaries	2.9	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.5
Community nursing homes	0.0	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8
All other[3]	3.2	9.1	9.6	9.6	10.0	9.9	11.7

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[1] Medical care expenditures exclude construction, medical administration, and miscellaneous operating expenses.
[2] Data for fiscal year ending June 30; all other data for fiscal year ending September 30.
[3] Includes miscellaneous benefits and services, contract hospitals, education and training, subsidies to State veterans hospitals, nursing homes, and domiciliaries, and the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Veterans Administration.

SOURCE: Budget Office, Veterans Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 100. National funding for health research and development and average annual percent change, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1960-84

(Data are based on multiple sources)

Year and period	All funding	Source of funds			
		Federal	State and local	Industry[1]	Private nonprofit organizations
		Amount in millions			
1960	$ 886	$ 448	$ 46	$ 253	$139
1965	1,890	1,174	90	450	176
1970	2,847	1,667	170	795	215
1971	3,168	1,877	198	860	233
1972	3,536	2,147	228	934	227
1973	3,750	2,225	245	1,048	232
1974	4,443	2,754	254	1,183	252
1975	4,701	2,832	286	1,319	264
1976	5,107	3,059	312	1,469	267
1977	5,606	3,396	323	1,614	273
1978	6,264	3,811	371	1,800	282
1979	7,113	4,321	400	2,093	299
1980[2]	7,914	4,723	422	2,456	313
1981[2]	8,540	4,848	492	2,875	325
1982[2]	9,239	4,970	557	3,373	339
1983[2]	10,208	5,399	572	3,887	350
1984[3]	11,538	6,087	602	4,486	363
		Average annual percent change			
1960-84	11.3	11.5	11.3	12.7	4.1
1960-65	16.4	21.2	14.4	12.2	4.8
1965-70	8.5	7.3	13.6	12.1	4.1
1970-71	11.3	12.6	16.5	8.2	8.4
1971-72	11.6	14.4	15.2	8.6	-2.6
1972-73	6.1	3.6	7.5	12.2	2.2
1973-74	18.5	23.8	3.7	12.9	8.6
1974-75	5.8	2.8	12.6	11.5	4.8
1975-76	8.6	8.0	9.1	11.4	1.1
1976-77	9.8	11.0	3.5	9.9	2.2
1977-78	11.7	12.2	14.9	11.5	3.3
1978-79	13.6	13.4	7.8	16.3	6.0
1979-80	11.3	9.3	5.5	17.3	4.7
1980-81	7.9	2.6	16.6	17.1	3.8
1981-82	8.2	2.5	13.2	17.3	4.3
1982-83	10.5	8.6	2.7	15.2	3.2
1983-84	13.0	12.7	5.2	15.4	3.7

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[1] Includes expenditures for drug research. These expenditures are included in the "drugs and sundries" component of the Health Care Financing Administration's National Health Expenditure Series, not under "research."

[2] Revised figures.

[3] Estimates.

SOURCE: Office of Program Planning and Evaluation, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service: Selected data.

Table 101. Federal obligations for health research and development and percent distribution, according to agency: United States, selected fiscal years 1970-84

(Data are compiled from Federal Government sources)

Agency	1970[1]	1975[1]	1980	1982	1983	1984[2]
			Amount in millions			
Total	$1,667	$2,832	$4,723	$4,970	$5,399	$6,087
			Percent distribution			
All Federal agencies	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Department of Health and Human Services	70.6	77.6	78.2	78.3	80.0	78.9
National Institutes of Health	52.4	66.4	67.4	69.1	70.2	69.9
Centers for Disease Control	---	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	0.7
Other Public Health Service	16.2	8.3	7.9	6.9	7.5	7.5
Other Department of Health and Human Services	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7
Other agencies	29.4	22.4	21.8	21.7	20.0	21.1
Department of Agriculture	3.0	2.2	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.4
Department of Defense	7.5	4.1	4.5	5.6	5.7	6.8
Department of Education[3]	...	...	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
Department of Energy[4]	...	...	4.5	4.0	3.1	3.0
Department of the Interior	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Department of State[5]	0.6	0.2	...	...	...	...
Agency for International Development[5]	...	...	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3
Atomic Energy Commission[4]	6.3	...	...	...	...	...
Energy Research and Development Administration[4]	...	5.8	...	...	...	...
Environmental Protection Agency	...	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.7
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	5.2	2.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8
National Science Foundation	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Veterans Administration	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1
All other departments and agencies	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3

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[1] Data for fiscal year ending June 30; all other data for fiscal year ending September 30.
[2] Preliminary estimates.
[3] Formerly a part of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
[4] Data for the Atomic Energy Commission, Energy Research and Development Administration, and Department of Energy form a continuous series.
[5] Data for the Department of State and Agency for International Development form a continuous series.

SOURCE: Office of Program Planning and Evaluation, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service: Selected data.

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Appendix I
Sources and Limitations of Data

Introduction

This report consolidates the most current data on the health of the population of the United States, the availability and use of health resources, and health care expenditures. The information was obtained from the data files and/or published reports of many governmental and nongovernmental agencies and organizations. In each case, the sponsoring agency or organization collected data using its own methods and procedures. Therefore, the data in this report vary considerably with respect to source, method of collection, definitions, and reference period.

Generally, the data presented in the detailed tables are from the ongoing data collection systems of the National Center for Health Statistics. However, health care personnel data come primarily from the Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration, and the American Medical Association. National health expenditures data were compiled by the Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, Health Care Financing Administration.

Although a detailed description and comprehensive evaluation of each data source is beyond the scope of this appendix, users should be aware of the general strengths and weaknesses of the different data collection systems. For example, population-based surveys obtain socioeconomic data, data on family characteristics, and information on the impact of an illness, such as days lost from work or limitation of activity. They are limited by the amount of information a respondent remembers or is willing to report. Detailed medical information, such as precise diagnoses or the types of operations performed, may not be known and so will not be reported. Conversely, health care providers, such as physicians and hospitals, usually have good diagnostic information but little or no information about the socioeconomic characteristics of individuals or the impact of illnesses on individuals.

The population covered by different data collection systems may not be the same, and understanding the differences is critical to interpreting the data. Data on vital statistics and national expenditures cover the entire population. Most data on morbidity and utilization of health resources cover only the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Thus, statistics are not included for military personnel, who are usually young; for institutionalized people, who may be any age; or for nursing home residents, who are usually old.

All data collection systems are subject to error, and records may be incomplete or contain inaccurate information. People may not remember essential information, a question may not mean the same thing to different respondents, and some institutions or individuals may not respond at all. It is not always possible to measure the magnitude of these errors or their impact on the data. Where possible, the tables have notes describing the universe and the method of data collection to enable the user to place his or her own evaluation on the data. In many instances, data do not add to totals because of rounding.

Overall estimates generally have relatively small sampling errors, but estimates for certain population subgroups may be based on small numbers and have relatively large sampling errors. Numbers of births and deaths from the vital statistics system represent complete counts (except for births in those States where data are based on a 50-percent sample). Therefore, they are not subject to sampling error. However, when the figures are used for analytical purposes, such as the comparison of rates over a time period, the number of events that actually occurred may be considered as one of a large series of possible results that could have arisen under the same circumstances. When the number of events is small and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the conditions described by the figures. Estimates that are unreliable because of large sampling errors or small numbers of events have been noted with an asterisk in selected tables. The criteria used to designate unreliable estimates are indicated as notes to the applicable tables.

The descriptive summaries that follow provide a general overview of study design, methods of data collection, and reliability and validity of the data. More complete and detailed discussions are found in the publications referenced at the end of each summary. The data set or source is listed under the agency or organization that sponsored the data collection.

Department of Health and Human Services

Public Health Service

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health

National Center for Health Statistics

National Vital Statistics System

Through the National Vital Statistics System, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collects and publishes data on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces in the United States. Fetal deaths are classified and tabulated separately from other deaths. The Division of Vital Statistics obtains information on births and deaths from the registration offices of all States, New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. Geographic coverage for births and deaths has been complete since 1933.

Until 1972, microfilm copies of all death certificates and a 50-percent sample of birth certificates were received from all registration areas and processed by NCHS. Beginning in 1972, some States began sending their data to NCHS through the Cooperative Health Statistics System (CHSS). States that participated in the CHSS program processed 100 percent of their death and birth records and sent the entire data file to NCHS on computer tape. Currently, the data are sent to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP), following the same procedures as the CHSS. The number of participating States has grown from 6 in 1972 to 44 in 1983.

The standard certificates of birth, death, and fetal death recommended by NCHS are modified in each registration area to serve the area's needs. However, most certificates conform closely in content and arrangement to the standard certificate, and all certificates contain a minimum data set specified by NCHS.

In most areas, practically all births and deaths are registered. The most recent test of the completeness of birth registration, conducted on a sample of births from 1964 to 1968, showed that 99.3 percent of all births in the United States during that period were registered. No comparable information is available for deaths, but it is generally believed that death registration in the United States is at least as complete as birth registration. Provisional death rates by cause, age, race, and sex are estimated from the Current Mortality Sample. The Current Mortality Sample is a 10-percent systematic sample of death certificates received each month in the vital statistics offices in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the independent registration area of New York City. All death certificates received during the 1-month period are sampled regardless of the month or year in which the death occurred.

For more information, see: National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1980*, Vol. I, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 85-1100 and Vol. II, Part A, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1101, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984.

National Natality Survey

The National Natality Survey (NNS) is a periodic data collection based on samples of registered U.S. live births and the mothers, physicians, hospitals, and other medical sources associated with those births. NNS was conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in 1963, 1964-66, 1967-69, 1972, and 1980. The 1980 survey included an oversampling of low-birth-weight infants (less than 2,500 grams) in order to do special studies on high-risk infants. The 1980 NNS studied a total of 9,941 births sampled from the 52 State and independent registration areas in the United States from January 1980 through December 1980.

Data from the 1980 NNS are based on information obtained from birth certificates and from questionnaires from married mothers, hospitals, attendants at delivery, and other medical providers of radiation examinations and treatments. Unmarried mothers were not sent questionnaires because of confidentiality constraints in certain States. However, medical sources for births to unmarried mothers were included in the survey. The NNS provides national estimates of births by numerous characteristics not available from the vital statistics system. It also serves as a basis for evaluating the quality of information reported on vital records and permits trend studies with the surveys conducted in earlier years.

There were 7,825 married mothers, 9,855 hospitals, 7,939 physicians, and 1,433 radiation medical sources in the 1980 sample. Response rates obtained were 79.5 percent, 76.2 percent, 61.6 percent, and 79.8 percent, respectively. The overall married mothers' response rate of 79.5 percent consists of two groups, mail and telephone respondents. Of the 7,825 married mothers with live births in the sample, 56.3 percent responded to a mail questionnaire. To increase the number of respondents, an additional 23.2 percent received telephone interviews that used shortened versions of the mail questionnaire.

For further information on the National Natality Survey, write: Natality Statistics Branch, Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

National Survey of Family Growth

Data from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) are based on a five-stage area probability sample of civilian noninstitutionalized women living in the coterminous United States who are 15-44 years of age.

The counties and independent cities of the United States were combined to form a frame of primary sampling units (PSU's), and 101 PSU's were selected as the first-stage sample for Cycle I of NSFG, conducted from June 1973 to February 1974. The next three stages produced a clustered sample of 28,998 households within the 101 PSU's. At 26,028 of these households (89.8 percent), a household screener interview was completed. These screeners produced a fifth-stage sample of 10,879 women of whom 9,797 were interviewed. Never-married women (except those with offspring in the household) were not included in the sample for Cycle I.

Cycle II of NSFG was conducted from January to September 1976. The sample design was basically the same as it was in Cycle I. The sample consisted of 27,162 households in 79 PSU's. Household screener interviews were completed at 25,479 of these households (93.8 percent). Of the 10,202 women in the sample, 8,611 were interviewed. Again, never-married women (except those with offspring in the household) were not included in the sample for Cycle II.

Interviewing for Cycle III of the NSFG was conducted from August 1982 through February 1983. The sample design was similar to that in Cycle II: 31,027 households were selected in 79 PSU's. Household screener interviews were completed in 29,511 households (95.1 percent). Of the 9,964 eligible women identified, 7,969 were interviewed. The sample for Cycle III included black women and women 15-19 years of age at higher rates than other women. Women of all marital statuses were interviewed in Cycle III.

In order to produce estimates for the entire population of eligible women in the United States, data for the interviewed sample women were inflated by the reciprocal of the probability of selection at each stage of sampling and adjusted for both screener and interview nonresponse. In Cycles I and II estimates for ever-married women were poststratified to benchmark population values for 12 age-race categories based on data from the Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In Cycle III, the poststratification was done within categories of age, race, and marital status.

Quality control procedures for interviewer selection, interviewer training, field listing, and data processing were built into NSFG to minimize nonsampling error and bias. In addition, the nonresponse adjustments in the estimator were designed to minimize the effect of nonresponse bias by assigning to nonrespondents the characteristics of similar respondents. Sampling errors for NSFG were estimated by balanced half-sample replication.

Discussion of the balanced half-sample technique, summary sampling error charts, and detailed information on the NSFG sample design are available in the following reports: National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle I, sample design, estimation procedures, and variance estimation, by D. K. French, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2-No. 76, DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78-1350, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1978; and National Center for Health Statistics, National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle II, sample design, estimation procedures, and variance estimation, by W. R. Grady, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2-No. 87, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1361, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1981.

National Health Interview Survey

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a continuing nationwide sample survey in which data are collected through personal household interviews. Information is obtained on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, utilization of health resources, and other health topics. The household questionnaire is reviewed each year, with supplemental topics being added or deleted. For most topics, data are collected over an entire calendar year. The universe for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Members of the Armed Forces, U.S. nationals living in foreign countries, and persons who died during the reference period are excluded.

The survey is based on a multistage, probability cluster sample of 376 primary sampling units selected from approximately 1,900 geographically defined units in the first stage, and 12,000 segments containing about 42,000 eligible occupied households in the final stage. The usual NHIS sample is about 111,000 persons in 41,000 interviewed households in a year. The response rate is ordinarily about 97 percent of the eligible households. National estimates are based on a four-stage estimation procedure involving inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, a nonresponse adjustment, ratio adjustment, and poststratification.

In 1982, major changes were made to the NHIS questionnaire. These changes affect the comparability of selected estimates prior to and after the questionnaire redesign as noted in specific tables.

For more detailed information on NHIS design, limitations of data, and sampling errors of the estimates, see: National Center for Health Statistics, M. G. Kovar and G. S. Poe: The National Health Interview Survey Design, 1973-84, and Procedures, 1975-83, *Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 1-No. 18. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 85-1320, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1985.

National Health Examination Survey

The National Health Examination Survey (NHES) is a continuing nationwide sample survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in which data for determining the health status of the population are collected through direct standardized physical examinations, clinical and laboratory tests, and measurements. The content of the NHES program is revised periodically, and selected components are added or deleted to meet the current needs for health data of this type.

For the first program or cycle of the National Health Examination Survey (NHES I), 1960-62, data were collected on the total prevalence of certain chronic diseases as well as the distributions of various physical and physiological measures, including blood pressure and serum cholesterol levels. For that program, a highly stratified, multistage probability sample of 7,710 adults, of whom 86.5 percent were examined, was selected to represent the 111 million civilian noninstitutionalized adults 18-79 years of age in the United States at that time. The sample areas consisted of 42 primary sampling units from the 1,900 geographic units.

In 1971, a nutrition surveillance component was added and the survey name was changed to the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

For further information on NHES I, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Cycle I of the National Health Examination Survey, sample and response, United States, 1960-62, T. Gordon and H. W. Miller, *Vital and Health Statistics,* PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 11-No. 1, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Apr. 1964.

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

Through this survey, health-related data are obtained by means of direct physical examinations, clinical and laboratory tests, and related measurement procedures. In the first National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES I), conducted from 1971 through 1974, a major purpose was to measure and monitor indicators of the nutritional status of the American people through dietary intake data, biochemical tests, physical measurements, and clinical assessments for evidence of nutritional deficiency. Detailed examinations were given by dentists, ophthalmologists, and dermatologists with an assessment of need for treatment. In addition, data were obtained for a subsample of adults on overall health care needs and behavior, and more detailed examination data were collected on cardiovascular, respiratory, arthritic, and hearing conditions.

The NHANES I target population was the civilian noninstitutionalized population 1-74 years of age residing in the coterminous United States, except for people residing on any of the reservation lands set aside for the use of American Indians. The sample design was a multistage, stratified probability sample of clusters of persons in land-based segments. The sample areas consisted of 65 primary sampling units (PSU's) selected from the 1,900 PSU's in the coterminous United States. A subsample of persons 25-74 years of age was selected to receive the more detailed health examination. Groups at high risk of malnutrition were oversampled at known rates throughout the process.

Household interviews were completed for more than 96 percent of the 28,043 persons selected for the NHANES I sample, and about 75 percent (20,749) were examined.

For NHANES II, conducted from 1976 through 1980, the nutrition component remained nearly identical to that fielded for NHANES I. In the medical area, primary emphasis was placed on diabetes, kidney and liver functions, allergy, and speech pathology.

The NHANES II target population was the civilian noninstitutionalized population 6 months-74 years of age residing in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii. NHANES II utilized a multistage probability design that involved selection of PSU's, segments (clusters of households) within PSU's, households, eligible persons, and finally sample persons. The sample design provided for oversampling among those persons 6 months-5 years of age, those 60-74 years of age, and those living in poverty areas.

A sample of 27,801 persons was selected for NHANES II. Of this sample, 20,322 (73.1 percent) were examined.

The estimation procedure used to produce national statistics for NHANES I and NHANES II involved inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponse, and poststratified ratio adjustment to population totals. Sampling errors also were estimated to measure the reliability of the statistics.

For more information on NHANES I, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Plan and operation of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1971-1973, by H. W. Miller, *Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 1-Nos. 10a and 10b, DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73-1310, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1973; and National Center for Health Statistics, Plan and operation of the NHANES I Augmentation Survey of adults 25-74 years, United States, 1974-1975, by A. Engel, R. S. Murphy, K. Maurer, and E. Collins, *Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 1-No. 14, DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78-1314, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1978.

For more information on NHANES II, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Plan and operation of the second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1976-80, by A. McDowell, A. Engel, J. T. Massey, and K. Maurer, *Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 1-No. 15, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1317, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1981.

National Master Facility Inventory

The National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI) is a comprehensive file of inpatient health facilities in the United States. The three broad categories of facilities in NMFI are hospitals, nursing and related care homes, and other custodial or remedial care facilities. To be included in NMFI, hospitals must have at least six inpatient beds, and nursing and related care homes must have at least three inpatient beds.

NMFI is kept current by the periodic addition of names and addresses obtained from State licensing agencies for all newly established inpatient facilities. In addition, annual surveys of hospitals and periodic surveys of nursing homes and other facilities are conducted to update name and location, type of business, number of beds, and number of residents or patients in the facilities.

From 1968 through 1975, the hospital survey was conducted in conjunction with the American Hospital Association (AHA) Annual Survey of Hospitals. AHA performed the data collection for its member hospitals, while the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collected the data for the approximately 400 non-AHA registered hospitals. Since 1976, however, all of the data collection has been performed by AHA.

Hospitals are requested to report data for the full year ending September 30. More than half of the responding hospitals used this reporting period for the 1982 survey. The remaining hospitals used various other reporting periods. The response rate for the 1982 hospital survey was about 90 percent.

The nursing home and other facilities survey was conducted by NCHS in 1963, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1976, and 1978. In the 1980 survey only nursing homes were covered. Data for 38 States were collected at least partially through the Cooperative Health Statistics System. There may have been changes in data collection procedures, coverage, definitions, and concepts in preliminary data from these 38 States in 1980. The response rate for the 1980 nursing home survey was 98 percent.

Statistics derived from the hospital and nursing home and other facilities surveys were adjusted for both facility and item nonresponse. Missing items on the questionnaire were imputed, when possible, by using information reported by the same facility in a previous survey. When data were not available from a previous census for a responding facility, the data were imputed by using data from similar responding facilities. Similar facilities are defined as those with the same types of business, ownership, service, and approximately the same bed size.

For more detailed information on NMFI, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Design and methodology of the 1967 Master Facility Inventory Survey, by G. G. Hollis, *Vital and Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 1-No. 9, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1971.

National Hospital Discharge Survey

The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) is a continuing nationwide sample survey of short-stay hospitals in the United States. The scope of NHDS encompasses patients discharged from noninstitutional hospitals, exclusive of military and Veterans Administration hospitals, located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Only hospitals having six or more beds for patient use and those in which the average length of stay for all patients is less than 30 days are included in the survey. Although all discharges of patients from these hospitals are within the scope of the survey, discharges of newborn infants from all hospitals are excluded from this report as well as discharges of all patients from Federal hospitals.

The sample was selected from a frame of about 7,500 short-stay hospitals listed in the National Master Facility Inventory. A two-stage stratified sample design was used, and hospitals were stratified according to bed size and geographic region. The largest hospitals were selected with certainty in the sample, and the probability of selection of a hospital decreased as the bed size of the hospital decreased. Within each sample hospital, a systematic random sample of discharges was selected from the daily listing sheet. The within-hospital sampling ratio for selecting discharges varied inversely with the probability of selection of the hospital, so that the overall probability of selecting a discharge was approximately the same in each bed-size class.

Survey hospitals used an abstract form to transcribe data from the face sheet of hospital records. Forms were completed either by hospital staff or representatives of the National Center for Health Statistics.

The basic unit of estimation for NHDS was the sample patient abstract. The estimation procedure involved inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponding hospitals and missing abstracts, and ratio adjustments to fixed totals. Of the 550 hospitals selected for the survey, 497 were within the scope of the survey, and 426 participated in the survey in 1982. Data were abstracted from about 214,000 medical records.

For more detailed information on the design of NHDS and the magnitude of sampling errors associated with NHDS estimates, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Utilization of short-stay hospitals, annual summary for the United States, 1982, by E. J. Graves, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13-No. 78, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1739, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1984.

National Nursing Home Survey

Two sample surveys were conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics to obtain information on nursing homes, their expenditures, residents, staff, and, in the most recent survey, discharged patients. The first survey was conducted from August 1973 through April 1974. The most recent National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS) was conducted from May through December 1977.

Data on facilities were collected by personal interviews with administrators; facility accountants completed questionnaires on expenditures. Resident data were collected by a nurse familiar with the care provided to the resident. The nurse relied on the medical record and personal knowledge of the resident. Employees completed a self-administered questionnaire. Discharge data, collected only in the most recent NNHS, were based on information recorded in the medical record.

For the initial survey conducted in 1973–74, the universe included only those nursing homes that provided some level of nursing care. Thus, homes providing only personal or domiciliary care were excluded. The sample of 2,118 homes was selected from the 17,685 homes that provided some level of nursing care and were listed in the 1971 National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI) or those that opened for business in 1972. Data were obtained from about 20,600 staff and 19,000 residents. Response rates were 97 percent for facilities, 88 percent for expenditures, 98 percent for residents, and 82 percent for staff.

The scope of the 1977 NNHS encompassed all types of nursing homes, including personal care and domiciliary care homes. The sample of about 1,700 facilities was selected from 23,105 nursing homes in the sampling frame, which consisted of all homes listed in the 1973 NMFI and those opening for business between 1973 and December 1976. Data were obtained from about 13,600 staff, 7,000 residents, and 5,100 discharged residents. Response rates were 95 percent for facilities, 85 percent for expenses, 81 percent for staff, 99 percent for residents, and 97 percent for discharges.

Statistics from NNHS were derived by a ratio-estimating procedure. Statistics were adjusted for failure of a home to respond, failure to fill out one of the questionnaires, and failure to complete an item on a questionnaire.

For more information on the 1973–74 NNHS, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Selected operating and financial characteristics of nursing homes, United States, 1973–74 National Nursing Home Survey, by M. R. Meiners, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13-No. 22, DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 76–1773, Health Resources Administration, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Dec. 1975. For more information on the 1977 NNHS, see: National Center for Health Statistics, The National Nursing Home Survey, 1977 summary for the United States, by J. F. Van Nostrand, A. Zappolo, E. Hing, et al., *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13-No. 43, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 79–1794, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1979.

National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey

The National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) is a continuing national probability sample of ambulatory medical encounters. The scope of the survey covers physician-patient encounters in the offices of nonfederally employed physicians classified by the American Medical Association or American Osteopathic Association as "office-based, patient care" physicians. Excluded are visits to hospital-based physicians, visits to specialists in anesthesiology, pathology, and radiology, and visits to physicians who are principally engaged in teaching, research, or administration. Telephone contacts and nonoffice visits are also excluded.

A multistage probability design is employed. The first-stage sample consists of 87 primary sampling units (PSU's) selected from about 1,900 such units into which the United States has been divided. In each sample PSU, a sample of practicing physicians is selected. The final stage involves selection within a randomly assigned 7-day reporting period, and the selection of samples of patient visits during that period.

For the 1981 survey, a sample of 2,846 non-Federal, office-based physicians was selected from masterfiles maintained by the American Medical Association and the American Osteopathic Association. The physician response rate for 1981 was 77.5 percent, providing data concerning a random sample of about 43,366 patient visits.

The estimation procedure used in NAMCS basically has three components: inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponse, and ratio adjustment to fixed totals.

For more detailed information on the design of NAMCS and the magnitude of sampling errors associated with NAMCS estimates, see: National Center for Health Statistics, 1981 Summary, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, by L. Lawrence and T. McLemore, *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 88, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 83-1250, Public Health Service, Hyattsville, Md., Mar. 16, 1983.

Health Resources and Services Administration

Bureau of Health Professions

Physician Supply Projections

In an ongoing effort, the Bureau of Health Professions (formerly the Bureau of Health Manpower) evaluates both the current and future supply of health personnel in the various occupations.

The 1981 supply of active physicians (M.D.'s) was used as the starting point for the most recent projections of active physicians. The major source of data used to obtain 1981 figures was the American Medical Association (AMA) Physician Masterfile.

In the first stage of the projections, graduates from U.S. schools of allopathic (M.D.) and osteopathic (D.O.) medicine and foreign- and Canadian-trained additions were estimated on a year-by-year basis. Estimates of first-year enrollments, student attrition, other medical school-related trends, and a model of foreign and Canadian medical graduate immigration were used in deriving these annual additions. These year-by-year additions were then combined with the already existing active supply in a given year to produce a preliminary estimate of the active work force in each succeeding year. These estimates were then reduced using estimates of mortality and retirement. Mortality and retirement losses were computed by 5-year age cohorts on an annual basis, using age distributions and mortality and retirement rates based on AMA data.

For more information, see: Bureau of Health Professions, *Report to the President and Congress on the Status of Health Professions Personnel in the United States*, DHHS Pub. No. (HRS-P-OD) 84-4, Health Resources and Services Administration, Rockville, Md., 1984.

Nurse Supply Estimates

Nursing estimates in this report are based on a model developed by the Bureau of Health Professions to meet the requirements of Section 951, P.L. 94-63. The model estimates the following for each State:

1. Nurse population—those with current licenses to practice
2. Nurse supply—all practicing nurses either full or part time (or all of those available to practice at that time)
3. Full-time equivalent supply—nurses practicing full time plus one-half of those practicing part time (or available on that basis)

Each of the three estimates are divided into three levels of highest educational preparation: associate degree or diploma; baccalaureate; master's and doctorate.

Among factors that must be considered are new graduates, changes in educational status, migration patterns, death rates, and licensure phenomena. Data sources required include data on nursing education from the National League for Nursing and data on nurses and licensure from the American Nurses Association and the National Council of State Boards of Nursing. Data on the number and characteristics of registered nurses are from the National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses conducted in November 1980.

Centers for Disease Control

Epidemiology Program Office

National Morbidity Reporting System

This is a system for collecting demographic, clinical, and laboratory data primarily from State and territorial health agencies to provide national surveillance for conditions such as rabies, aseptic meningitis, diphtheria, tetanus, encephalitis, foodborne outbreaks, and others. Completeness of reporting varies greatly, since not all cases receive medical care and not all treated conditions are reported. Although State laws and regulations mandate disease reporting, reporting to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) by States and territories is voluntary.

Estimates of underreporting have been made for two diseases—measles and viral hepatitis. Prior to the institution of the Measles Elimination Program in 1978, it was generally accepted that about 10-15 percent of all cases of measles that occurred in the United States were reported to CDC. However, uncommon and serious conditions such as rabies are nearly always reported to CDC.

Depending on the disease, data are collected weekly or monthly and are analyzed to detect epidemiologic trends or to locate cases requiring control efforts. Data are published weekly and summarized annually.

For more information, see: Centers for Disease Control, Reported morbidity and mortality in the United States, 1983, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 32(54), Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1984; *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, 32(1SS-4SS), Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., 1983; or write to Centers for Disease Control, Director, Division of Surveillance and Epidemiologic Studies, Epidemiology Program Office, Atlanta, Ga. 30333.

Center for Health Promotion and Education

Abortion Surveillance

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) acquires abortion service statistics by State of occurrence from three sources—central health agencies, hospitals and other facilities, and the National Center for Health Statistics. Most of the central health agencies have established direct reporting systems, although a few collected data by surveying abortion facilities. Epidemiologic surveillance of abortion was initiated in eight States in 1969, and now statewide abortion data are also reported by the remaining States.

The total number of abortions reported to CDC is about 16 percent less than the total estimated independently by the Alan

Guttmacher Institute, the research and development division of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.

For more information, contact: Director, Division of Reproductive Health, Center for Health Promotion and Education, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga. 30333.

Center for Preventive Services

U.S. Immunization Survey

This system is the result of a contractual agreement between the Centers for Disease Control and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Estimates from the Immunization Survey are based on data obtained during the third week of each September for a subsample of households interviewed for the Current Population Survey, which is described separately in this appendix.

The reporting system contains demographic variables and vaccine history along with disease history when relevant to vaccine history. The system is used to estimate the immunization level of the Nation's child population against the vaccine preventable diseases; from time to time, immunization level data on the adult population are collected.

The scope of the U.S. Immunization Survey covers the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In the 1981 sample, approximately 45,000 household units were included in the survey sample. Six thousand sample units were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed. Of the approximately 39,000 occupied households eligible for interview, about 1,500 were not interviewed because the occupants either were not at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason.

The estimating procedure that was used involves the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States by age and race.

In 1979, the questionnaire was modified to solicit information regarding the source of immunization responses given by the interviewee. This change was made to measure the percent of responses for which a family immunization record was the source of the information.

For more information about the survey methodology, contact: Director, Division of Immunization, Center for Preventive Services, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga. 30333.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

National Occupational Hazard Survey

The National Occupational Hazard Survey (NOHS) was conducted by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to obtain data on employee exposure to particular chemicals and physical agents in various industries.

A random sample of approximately 5,000 urban workplaces was selected by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Because mining and government activities are not within the coverage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act and agricultural and rural areas were beyond the logistical capacity of the survey, the sample excluded those types of facilities. Included were facilities in 66 different two-digit Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC's), located in 67 standard metropolitan statistical areas. Field work was performed by 20 industrial hygiene surveyors who collected data from February 1972 through June 1974.

Information in Part I, elicited during a questionnaire interview of management, profiled the SIC and size of facility, along with its medical, safety, and industrial hygiene programs. Part II, the greatest part of the NOHS data, contained the recorded observations of the surveyor's management-escorted "walk-through" of all facility work areas. Part II listed, by job title, the number of employees who were potentially exposed to the same chemicals and physical agents. The surveyor recorded all materials and physical agents each employee group encountered, regardless of toxicity; hazardous nature; conditions of use; and the presence, absence, or effectiveness of any exposure control measures. For each potential exposure listed within an occupational group, the surveyor also recorded the duration, intensity, form, and the control utilized and whether it functioned.

For more information on NOHS, see: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, National Occupational Hazard Survey, Vol. I, Survey manual, DHEW Pub. No. (NIOSH) 74-127; Vol. II, Data editing and data base development, DHEW Pub. No. (NIOSH) 77-213; Vol. III, Survey analysis and supplemental tables, DHEW Pub. No. (NIOSH) 78-114.

National Occupational Exposure Survey

Beginning in 1981, NIOSH began a second national survey of worksites, patterned after the NOHS. This second survey, known as the National Occupational Exposure Survey (NOES), collected information essentially identical to the NOHS in a sample of 4,490 facilities. It is expected that results from the NOES will be published in 1985.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

National Surveys of Drinking

Data on trends in alcohol consumption were drawn from national surveys funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the National Institute of Drug Abuse. The 1979 survey was based on self-reported consumption and was designed to represent adults 18 years of age and over living in households in the coterminous United States. A total of 1,772 interviews were conducted, representing a response rate of 66 percent.

For more information, write: Laboratory for Epidemiology and Population Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

National Surveys on Drug Abuse

Data on trends in use of marijuana, cigarettes, and alcohol among youth 12-17 years of age are from the National Survey on Drug Abuse. The 1982 survey is the seventh in a series that began in 1971 under the auspices of the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse. Since 1974, the survey has been sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

The survey covers the population 12 years of age and over living in households in the coterminous United States. Samples of youth (12-17 years) and adults (18 years and over) are independently selected.

The most recent survey (1982) is based on home personal interviews of 5,624 randomly selected Americans 12 years of age and over. The response rate in this survey was 85 percent for the youth sample (12-17 years).

For more,information on the National Survey on Drug Abuse, see: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main findings 1982, by J. D. Miller et al., DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 83-1263, Public Health Service, Rockville, Md., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983.

National Institute of Mental Health

Surveys of Mental Health Facilities

The Survey and Reports Branch of the Division of Biometry and Epidemiology conducts several inventories of mental health facilities. Some of the data in this report are derived from more than one of these inventories. The response rate to most of the items on these inventories is relatively high (90 percent or better) as is the rate for data presented in this report. However, for some inventory items, the response rate may be somewhat lower.

The Inventories of Mental Health Facilities are the primary source for National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) data included in this report. This data system is based on questionnaires mailed every other year to mental health facilities in the United States, including pyschiatric hospitals, non-Federal general hospitals with psychiatric services, Veterans Administration psychiatric services, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, freestanding outpatient psychiatric clinics, and other types of multiservice or day-night facilities. Federally funded community mental health centers (CMHC's) were included separately through 1980. In 1981, with the advent of block grants, the changes in definition of CMHC's, and the discontinuation of CMHC monitoring by NIMH, facilities formerly classified as CMHC's have been reclassified as other facility types, primarily "multiservice mental health facilities, not elsewhere classified" and "freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics."

Other surveys conducted by the Survey and Reports Branch encompass samples of patients admitted to State, county, and private mental hospitals, outpatient psychiatric services, and Veterans Administration psychiatric services. The purpose of these surveys is to determine the sociodemographic, clinical, and treatment characteristics of patients served by these facilities.

For more information, write: Survey and Reports Branch, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

Health Care Financing Administration

Bureau of Data Management and Strategy

Estimates of National Health Expenditures

Estimates of public and private expenditures for health are compiled annually by type of expenditure and source of funds. The data for Federal health programs are taken from administrative sources.

Estimates for non-Federal expenditures come from an array of sources. American Hospital Association data on hospital finances, increased slightly to allow for osteopathic hospitals, are the primary source for estimates relating to hospital care. Estimated expenditures for the services of dentists and physicians in private practice are based on the gross income from self-employed practice reported to the Internal Revenue Service. The salaries of dentists and physicians on the staffs of hospitals and hospital outpatient facilities are considered a component of hospital care. Expenditures for the education and training of medical personnel are considered to be expenditures for education, and where they can be separated, they are excluded from health expenditures. Expenditures for drugs, drug sundries, eyeglasses, and appliances exclude those provided to inpatients and are estimated principally from the report of personal consumption expenditures in the U.S. Department of Commerce's national income accounts in the *Survey of Current Business.* Nursing home care expenditures by both public and private sources are based on data from the National Nursing Home Survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. Data on the financial expenditures of health insurance organizations come from special Health Care Financing Administration analyses of private health insurers. Expenditures for construction represent "value put in place" for hospitals, nursing homes, medical clinics, and medical research facilities but not for private office buildings providing office space for private practitioners.

For more specific information on items included and excluded and on general methodology used, see: National health expenditures, 1984, by K. R. Levit, H. Lazenby, D. R. Waldo, and L. M. Davidoff, *Health Care Financing Review,* HCFA Pub. No. 03200, Health Care Financing Administration, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, fall 1985.

Medicare Statistical System

The Medicare Statistical System (MSS) is a byproduct of the administrative recordkeeping system of the Medicare program. This program tracks the eligibility of enrollees and the benefits they use, the certification status of institutional providers, and the payments made for covered services. Currently, records are maintained on about 29 million active enrollees and 20,300 participating institutional providers, and about 193 million bills for services are processed annually.

The basic data files of MSS parallel the major files of Medicare's administrative system. There is an enrollment file containing demographic data including age, sex, race, State, county, and ZIP code of residence, and eligibility information for all enrollees. The institutional provider file contains information on hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, home health agencies, and independent laboratories certified for Medicare participation. The information in this file includes the institution's size, location, and type of control. The third major type of file contains records of services used under Part A of Medicare—hospital, skilled nursing facility, or home health agency services. The last major type of file in MSS provides information on the use of Medicare Part B services, the most important of which is use of physician services. These files include data on the physician's submitted charge, the amount Medicare allowed, Medicare reimbursements, and the number and type of services received.

For further information on MSS and its derivative files, see: Health Care Financing Administration, *Medical Data System,* by Irving Goldstein, HCFA Pub. No. 03111, Baltimore, Md., July 1981.

Medicaid Data System

The majority of Medicaid data come from a compilation of the annual and monthly Medicaid reports submitted by the State Medicaid agencies. The States obtain this information from their own Medicaid claims processing and payment operations.

The major claims processing and payment system used in the States is the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS). The General System Design for these systems, completed and distributed in 1972, allowed for considerable variation in certain characteristics of the MMIS. However, as a consequence of the differences in coding, processing, and file structures among States, as well as the programmatic diversity inherent in Medicaid itself, in any fiscal year approximately six States do not file an annual report, and in any month approximately two States do not file a monthly report. Historically, these missing reports have been estimated by using weighted linear extrapolation methods and aggregating data from other reports.

For further information on the Medicaid data system, see: Health Care Financing Administration, *Analysis of State Medicaid Program Characteristics, 1983,* prepared by LaJolla Management Corporation, Rockville, Md., under contract number HCFA500-81-0040, Dec. 1983.

Department of Commerce

Bureau of the Census

U.S. Census of Population

The census of population has been taken in the United States every 10 years since 1790. In the 1980 census, data were collected on sex, race, age, and marital status from 100 percent of the enumerated population. More detailed information such as income, education, housing, occupation, and industry were collected from a 20-percent sample. The 20-percent sample was dichotomized by size of place of residence with 50 percent of households in places of less than 2,500 population and 1 out of 6 households in places of 2,500 or more population receiving the more detailed questionnaire.

For more information on the 1980 census, see: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population and Housing, Users Guide*, Part A Text, PHC 80-R1-A.

Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a household sample survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population conducted monthly by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to provide estimates of employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the general labor force, the population as a whole, and various other subgroups of the population.

A list of housing units from the 1970 census, supplemented by newly constructed units and households known to be missed in the 1970 census, provides the sampling frame in most areas for the present CPS. In some rural locations, current household listings of selected land areas serve as the frame.

The present CPS sample is located in 629 sample areas with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia. In an average month during 1983, the number of housing units or living quarters eligible for the national sample was about 60,300 of which about 57,800 were interviewed households, and 2,500 were households at which the members were not available for interview. About 11,000 households were visited but were not eligible for interview.

The estimation procedure used involves inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponse, and ratio adjustment.

For more information, see: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Current Population Survey, Design and Methodology*, Technical Paper 40, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1978.

Population Estimates and Projections

National estimates are derived by use of decennial census data as benchmarks and of data available from various agencies as follows: births and deaths (Public Health Service); immigrants (Immigration and Naturalization Service); the Armed Forces (Department of Defense); net movement between Puerto Rico and the U.S. mainland (Puerto Rico Planning Board); and Federal employees abroad (Civil Service Commission and Department of Defense). State estimates are based on similar data and also on a variety of data series, including school statistics from State departments of education and parochial school systems.

Current estimates are generally consistent with official decennial census figures and do not reflect the amount of estimated decennial census underenumeration.

For more information, see: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980-1983, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 949, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984.

Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a monthly measure of price change for a fixed "market basket" of goods and services. It is revised periodically to take into account changes in what Americans buy and in the way they live. The latest revision included (1) a new CPI for all urban consumers, (2) a revision of the CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers, and (3) a modification of some categories within the medical care component. The new indexes were introduced with the release of January 1978 data.

In this report, all CPI data shown are for all urban consumers. Prices are collected in 85 urban areas across the country. They were collected from about 18,000 tenants, 18,000 housing units for property taxes, and 24,000 establishments—grocery and department stores, hospitals, filling stations, and other types of stores and service establishments. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are in the index.

Prices of food, fuels, and a few other items were obtained every month in all 85 locations. Prices of most other commodities and services were collected every month in the five largest areas and every other month in other areas. Prices of most goods and services were obtained by personal visits of the Bureau's trained representatives. Mail questionnaires were used to obtain local transit fares, public utility rates, newspaper prices, fuel prices, and certain other items.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location were averaged together with weights that represent their importance in the spending of all urban consumers. Local data were then combined to obtain a U.S. city average.

The index measures price changes from a designated reference date—1967—which equals 100. An increase of 22 percent, for example, is shown as 122. This change can also be expressed in dollars as follows: The price of a base period "market basket" of goods and services bought by all urban consumers has risen from $10 in 1967 to $12.20.

For more information, see: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Price Index, Concepts and Content over the Years*, BLS Report 517, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1978.

Employment and Earnings

The Division of Industry Employment Statistics and the Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publish data on employment and earnings. The data are collected by the Bureau of the Census, State Employment Security Agencies, and State Departments of Labor in cooperation with BLS.

The major data source is the Current Population Survey (CPS), a household interview survey conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census to collect labor force data for BLS. CPS is described separately in this appendix. Data based on establishment records are also compiled each month from mail questionnaires by BLS, in cooperation with State agencies.

For more information, see: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings, January 1983*, Vol. 31, No. 1, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1984.

Environmental Protection Agency

National Aerometric Surveillance Network

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through extensive monitoring of activities conducted by Federal, State, and local air pollution control agencies, collects data on the five pollutants for which National Ambient Air Quality Standards have been set. These pollution control agencies submit data quarterly to EPA's National Aerometric Data Bank (NADB). There are about 3,400 total stations reporting. Data from some short-term or sporadic monitoring for such purposes as special studies and complaint investigations are usually not included in NADB because the data are not extensive enough to provide equitable comparisons with routine data from permanent monitoring sites.

For more information, see: Environmental Protection Agency, *National Air Pollutant Emission Estimates, 1940-83*, EPA-450/4-84-028, Research Triangle Park, N.C., Dec. 1984, or write to Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711.

United Nations

Demographic Yearbook

The Statistical Office of the United Nations prepares the *Demographic Yearbook*, a comprehensive collection of international demographic statistics.

Questionnaires are sent annually and monthly to more than 220 national statistical services and other appropriate government offices. Data forwarded on these questionnaires are supplemented, to the extent possible, by data taken from official national publications and by correspondence with the national statistical services. To insure comparability, rates, ratios, and percentages have been calculated in the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

Lack of international comparability between estimates arises from differences in concepts, definitions, and time of data collection. The comparability of population data is affected by several factors, including (1) the definitions of the total population, (2) the definitions used to classify the population into its urban and rural components, (3) difficulties relating to age reporting, (4) the extent of over- or underenumeration, and (5) the quality of population estimates. The completeness and accuracy of vital statistics data also vary from one country to another. Differences in statistical definitions of vital events may also influence comparability.

For more information, see: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1982*, Pub. No. ST/ESA/STAT/SER.R/12, United Nations, New York, N.Y., 1984.

Alan Guttmacher Institute

Abortion Survey

The Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI) conducts an annual survey of abortion providers. Data are collected from hospitals, nonhospital clinics, and physicians identified as providers of abortion services. A survey universe of 3,092 hospitals, nonhospital clinics, and individual physicians was compiled. To assess the completeness of the provider and abortion counts, supplemental surveys were conducted of a sample of obstetrician-gynecologists and a sample of hospitals (not in original universe) that were identified as providing abortion services through the American Hospital Association survey.

The number of abortions estimated by AGI is about 20 percent more than the number reported to the Centers for Disease Control.

For more information, write to: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

American Hospital Association

Annual Survey of Hospitals

Data from this survey are based on questionnaires that are sent to all hospitals in the United States and its associated areas accepted for registration by the American Hospital Association (AHA). In 1982, questionnaires were mailed to all hospitals on AHA files. Overall, 6,431 hospitals reported data, a response rate of 89.7 percent. For nonreporting hospitals and for the survey questionnaires of reporting hospitals on which some information was missing, estimates were made for all data except those on bassinets and facilities. The estimates of the missing data were based on data furnished by reporting hospitals that were similar in terms of bed-size category, type of control, major type of service provided, and type of stay in the hospitals for which data were not reported.

Hospitals are requested to report data for the full year ending September 30. More than half of the responding hospitals used this reporting period in the 1981 survey. The remaining hospitals used various reporting periods.

For more information on the AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals, see: American Hospital Association, *Hospital Statistics, 1984 Edition, Data from the American Hospital Association 1983 Annual Survey*, Chicago, 1984.

American Medical Association

Physician Masterfile

A masterfile of physicians has been maintained by the American Medical Association (AMA) since 1906. Today, the Physician Masterfile contains data on almost every physician in the United States, both members and nonmembers of AMA, and on those graduates of American medical schools temporarily practicing overseas. The file also includes graduates of foreign medical schools who are in the United States.

A file is initiated on each individual upon entry into medical school or in the case of foreign graduates upon entry into the United States. A census of physicians is conducted every 3 years to update the file information on professional activities, specialization, and present employment status. The last census from which data are available was completed in 1982, with a response rate of 90 percent. Between censuses, AMA keeps the file current by continuous checks of professional publications and State licensure notices for changes in any physician's activities. When a change is noted, the physician may be sent a questionnaire to verify the change.

For more information on the AMA Physician Masterfile, see: Division of Survey and Data Resources, American Medical Association, *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S.*, 1983 edition, Chicago, 1984.

Annual Census of Hospitals

From 1920 to 1953, the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association (AMA) conducted annual censuses of all hospitals registered by AMA.

In each annual census, questionnaires were sent to hospitals asking for the number of beds, bassinets, births, patients admitted, average census of patients, lists of staff doctors and interns, and other information of importance at the particular time. Response rates were always nearly 100 percent.

The community hospital data from 1940 and 1950 presented in this report were calculated using published figures from the AMA Annual Census of Hospitals. Although the hospital classification scheme used by AMA in published reports is not strictly comparable with the definition of community hospitals, methods were employed to achieve the greatest comparability possible.

For more information on the AMA Annual Census of Hospitals, see: American Medical Association, Hospital service in the United States, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 11(116):1055–1144, 1940.

Appendix II
Glossary

General Terms

Social and Demographic Terms

Age—Age is reported as age at last birthday, i.e., age in completed years, often calculated by subtracting date of birth from the reference date, with the reference date being the date of the examination, interview, or other contact with an individual.

Age adjustment—Age adjustment, using the direct method, is the application of the age-specific rates in a population of interest to a standardized age distribution in order to eliminate the differences in observed rates that result from age differences in population composition. This adjustment is usually done when comparing two or more populations at one point in time or one population at two or more points in time.

In this report, the death rates are age adjusted to the U.S. population enumerated in 1940. Computations may be simplified by expressing the 1940 U.S. population on a per million basis (table I). Maternal mortality rates for complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium are calculated as the number of deaths per 100,000 live births. These rates are age adjusted to the live births in the United States in 1970 using the intervals for mother's age in table II.

The data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), National Health Examination Survey (NHES), National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS), and the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) are age adjusted to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population. Most of the data from the NHIS are age adjusted using the following four age groups: under 17 years, 17-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over. The NHES and NHANES data are age adjusted using the following five age groups: 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years, and 65-74 years. For the NAMCS and NHDS the intervals used are under 15 years, 15-44 years, 45-65 years, and 65 years and over. The 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population used to age adjust data from each survey are shown in table III.

Table I. Standard million age distribution used to adjust death rates to the U.S. population in 1940

Age	*Standard million*
All ages	1,000,000
Under 1 year	15,343
1–4 years	64,718
5–14 years	170,355
15–24 years	181,677
25–34 years	162,066
35–44 years	139,237
45–54 years	117,811
55–64 years	80,294
65–74 years	48,426
75–84 years	17,303
85 years and over	2,770

Table II. Numbers of live births and mother's age groups used to adjust maternal mortality rates to live births in the United States in 1970

Mother's age	*Number*
All ages	3,731,386
Under 20 years	656,460
20–24 years	1,418,874
25–29 years	994,904
30–34 years	427,806
35–39 years	180,244
40 years and over	53,098

Table III. Population and age groups used to adjust data to the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population in 1970: Selected surveys

Survey and age	*Number in thousands*
NHIS	
All ages	199,583
Under 17 years	65,644
17–44 years	73,289
20–24 years	15,378
25–34 years	24,430
35–44 years	22,614
45–64 years	41,537
65 years and over	19,113
NHES and NHANES	
All ages	100,804
25–34 years	24,430
35–44 years	22,614
45–54 years	23,070
55–64 years	18,467
65–74 years	12,223
NAMCS and NHDS	
All ages	198,584
Under 15 years	57,745
15–44 years	81,189
45–64 years	41,537
65 years and over	19,113

Average annual rate of change (percent change)—In this report, average annual rates of change or growth rates are calculated as follows:

$$\left(\sqrt[N]{\frac{P_n}{P_o}}-1\right)\times 100$$

where P_n = later time period
P_o = earlier time period
N = number of years in interval

This geometric rate of change assumes that a variable increases or decreases at the same rate during each year between the two time periods.

Race—Beginning in 1976, the Federal Government's data systems classified individuals into the following racial groups: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, black, and white. In this report, three racial categories are generally used: "white," "all other," and "black." The "all other" category includes all races other than white.

Depending on the data source, the classification by race may be based on self-classification or on observation by an interviewer or other persons filling out the questionnaire. In the National Vital Statistics System, newborn infants are assigned the race of their parents. If the parents are of different races and one is white, the child is assigned the other parent's race. If either parent is Hawaiian, the child is classified as Hawaiian. In all other cases, the child is assigned the father's race. Prior to 1964, the National Vital Statistics System classified all births for which race was unknown as "white." Beginning in 1964, these births are classified according to information on the previous record. The National Health Interview Survey assigns children whose parents are of different races to the race of the father.

Family income—For purposes of the National Health Interview Survey and National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, all people within a household related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income. Family income, then, is the total income received by the members of a family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12 months prior to interview, including wages, salaries, rents from property, interest, dividends, profits and fees from their own businesses, pensions, and help from relatives.

Marital status—The population is classified through self-reporting into the categories married and unmarried. Married includes all married people including those separated from their spouses. Unmarried includes those who are single (never married), divorced, or widowed. The Abortion Surveillance reports of the Centers for Disease Control classify separated people as unmarried for all States except Rhode Island.

Population—The U.S. Bureau of the Census collects and publishes data on several different types of population in the United States. Various statistical systems then use the appropriate population in calculating rates.

Total population is the population of the United States, including all members of the Armed Forces living in foreign countries, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Other Americans abroad (e.g., civilian Federal employees and dependents of members of the Armed Forces or other Federal employees) are not included.

Resident population is the population living in the United States. This includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States and their families as well as foreigners working or studying here; it excludes foreign military, naval, and diplomatic personnel and their families located here and residing in embassies or similar quarters as well as Americans living abroad. The resident population is often the denominator when calculating birth and death rates and incidence of disease.

Civilian population is the resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces. Families of members of the Armed Forces are included, however. This population is the denominator in rates calculated for the NCHS National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Civilian noninstitutionalized population is the civilian population not residing in institutions. Institutions include correctional institutions, detention homes, and training schools for juvenile delinquents; homes for the aged and dependent (e.g., nursing homes and convalescent homes); homes for dependent and neglected children; homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped; homes for unwed mothers; psychiatric, tuberculosis, and chronic disease hospitals and residential treatment centers. This population is the denominator in rates calculated for the National Center for Health Statistics' National Health Interview Survey, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, and National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Geographic Terms

Division and region—The 50 States and the District of Columbia are grouped for statistical purposes by the U.S. Bureau of the Census into nine divisions within four regions. The groupings are as follows:

- Northeast
  - New England
    - Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
  - Middle Atlantic
    - New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
- North Central
  - East North Central
    - Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois
  - West North Central
    - Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
- South
  - South Atlantic
    - Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
  - East South Central
    - Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi
  - West South Central
    - Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
- West
  - Mountain
    - Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada
  - Pacific
    - Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Registration area—The United States has separate registration areas for birth, death, marriage, and divorce statistics, which collect data annually from States whose registration data are at least 90-percent complete.

The *death registration area* was established in 1900 with 10 States and the District of Columbia, while the *birth registration area* was established in 1915, also with 10 States and the District of Columbia. Both areas have covered the entire United States since 1933. Currently, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam are also included, although in statistical tabulations they are not part of the United States total.

Reporting area—In the National Vital Statistics System, reporting requirements on birth certificates vary according to State. Thus, different numbers of States report various characteristics. For example, in 1979, the month during which prenatal care began was reported in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)—This is a concept developed for use in statistical reporting and analysis. Except in the New England States, an SMSA is a county or a group of contiguous counties containing at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least

50,000. In addition, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if they are essentially metropolitan in character (based on criteria of labor force characteristics and population density) and are socially and economically integrated with the central city or cities.

In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the geographic components of the SMSA. Since National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) data are not coded to identify all towns, NCHS uses the metropolitan State economic area (MSEA), which is made up of county units, for reporting data in New England.

Health Status and Determinants

Fertility

Abortion—The Centers for Disease Control's surveillance program counts *legal abortions* only. For surveillance purposes, legal abortion is defined as a procedure performed by a licensed physician or someone acting under the supervision of a licensed physician.

Table IV. Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*, according to year of conference by which adopted and years in use in United States

Revision of the International Classification of Diseases	*Year of conference by which adopted*	*Years in use in United States*
First	1900	1900–1909
Second	1909	1910–1920
Third	1920	1921–1929
Fourth	1929	1930–1938
Fifth	1938	1939–1948
Sixth	1948	1949–1957
Seventh	1955	1958–1967
Eighth	1965	1968–1978
Ninth	1975	1979–present

Birth rate—This measure divides the number of live births in a population in a given period by the resident population at the middle of that period. It is expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 population. The rate may be restricted to births to women of specific age, race, marital status, or geographic location, or it may be related to the entire population.

Gestation—For both the National Vital Statistics System and the Centers for Disease Control's Abortion Surveillance, the period of gestation is defined as beginning with the first day of the last normal menstrual period and ending with the day of birth.

Live birth—In the World Health Organization's definition, also adopted by the United Nations and the National Center for Health Statistics, a live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat, umbilical cord pulsation, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered live born.

Live-birth order—In the National Vital Statistics System, this item from the birth certificate indicates the number of live births a woman has had, counting the birth being recorded.

Mortality

Cause of death—For the purpose of national mortality statistics, every death is attributed to one underlying condition, based on information reported on the death certificate and utilizing the international rules for selecting the underlying cause of death from the reported conditions. For data years 1979–84, the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* is used for coding. Earlier data used the then current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (tables IV and V).

Use of successive revisions for classification of diseases may introduce discontinuities in the comparability of cause-of-death statistics over time. For further discussion, see the technical appendixes of the annual volumes of *Vital Statistics of the United*

Table V. Cause-of-death codes, according to applicable revision of *International Classification of Diseases*

	Code numbers			
Cause of death	*Sixth Revision*	*Seventh Revision*	*Eighth Revision*	*Ninth Revision*
Diseases of heart	400–402, 410–443	400–402, 410–443	390–398, 402, 404, 410–429	390–398, 402, 404–429
Cerebrovascular diseases	330–334	330–334	430–438	430–438
Malignant neoplasms	140–205	140–205	140–209	140–208
Respiratory system	160–164	160–164	160–163	160–165
Colorectal	153, 154	153, 154	153, 154	153, 154
Stomach	151	151	151	151
Breast	170	170	174	174, 175
Prostate	177	177	185	185
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	241, 501, 502, 527.1	241, 501, 502, 527.1	490–493, 519.3	490–496
Pneumonia and influenza	480–483, 490–493	480–483, 490–493	470–474, 480–486	480–487
Tuberculosis	001–019	001–019	010–019	010–018
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	581	581	571	571
Diabetes mellitus	260	260	250	250
Accidents and adverse effects	E800–E962	E800–E962	E800–E949	E800–E949
Motor vehicle accidents	E810–E835	E810–E835	E810–E823	E810–E825
Suicide	E963, E970–E979	E963, E970–E979	E950–E959	E950–E959
Homicide and legal intervention	E964, E980–E985	E964, E980–E985	E960–E978	E960–E978
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	640–689	640–689	630–678	630–676
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura	...	...	158, 163.0	158, 163
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis	...	...	515.1	500
Asbestosis	...	...	515.2	501
Silicosis	...	...	515.0	502

States, Volume II, Mortality, produced by the National Center for Health Statistics. The most recent published volume is: *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1980,* Volume II, Mortality, Part A, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 85-1101, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985.

Death rate—This measure is derived by dividing the number of deaths in a population in a given period by the resident population at the middle of that period. It is expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 or 100,000 population. It may be restricted to deaths in specific age, race, sex, or geographic groups, or it may be related to the entire population.

Infant mortality—Infant mortality is the death of live-born children who have not reached their first birthday and is usually expressed as a rate (i.e., the number of infant deaths during a year per 1,000 live births reported in the year).

International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision—The *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD) classifies mortality information for statistical purposes. ICD was first used in 1900 and has been revised about every 10 years since then. The *Ninth Revision,* published in 1977, is used to code U.S. mortality data beginning with data for 1979. The clinical modification of the *Ninth Revision* is used to code U.S. morbidity data.

Both are arranged in 17 main chapters. Most of the diseases are arranged according to their principal anatomical site, with special chapters for infective and parasitic diseases; neoplasms; endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional diseases; mental diseases; complications of pregnancy and childbirth; certain diseases peculiar to the perinatal period; and ill-defined conditions. In addition, two supplemental classifications are provided: the classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health service and the classification of external causes of injury and poisoning.

Neonatal mortality rate—The neonatal mortality rate is the number of deaths under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births.

Postneonatal mortality rate—The postneonatal mortality rate is the number of deaths that occur from 28 days to 365 days after birth per 1,000 live births.

Fetal death rate—The fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths with stated or presumed gestation of 20 weeks or more per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.

Life expectancy—Life expectancy is the average number of years of life remaining to a person at a particular age and is based on a given set of age-specific death rates, generally the mortality conditions existing in the period mentioned. Life expectancy may be determined by race, sex, or other characteristics using age-specific death rates for the population with that characteristic.

Determinants and Measures of Health

Condition—A health condition is a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. Conditions, except impairments, are coded according to the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM).

Based on duration, there are two categories of conditions, acute and chronic. In the National Health Interview Survey, an *acute condition* is a condition that has lasted less than 3 months and has involved either a physician visit (medical attention) or restricted activity, and a *chronic condition* is any condition lasting 3 months or more or is one of certain conditions classified as chronic regardless of their time of onset. The National Nursing Home Survey uses a specific list of conditions classified as chronic, also disregarding time of onset.

Disability—Disability is any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an acute or chronic condition. It is often measured in terms of the number of days that a person's activity has been reduced.

Disability day—The National Health Interview Survey identifies several types of days on which a person's usual activity is reduced because of illness or injury (reported for the 2-week period preceding the week of the interview). These short-term disability days are not mutually exclusive categories but are defined as follows:

> A *restricted-activity day* is any day on which a person cuts down on his or her usual activities for all or most of that day because of an illness or an injury. Restricted-activity days are unduplicated counts of bed-disability, work-loss, and school-loss days as well as other days during which a person cuts down on his or her usual activities.
>
> A *bed-disability day* is a day on which a person stays in bed for more than half of the daylight hours (or normal waking hours) because of a specific illness or injury. All *hospital days* are bed-disability days. Bed-disability days may also be work-loss or school-loss days.
>
> A *work-loss day* is a day on which a person did not work at his or her job or business for at least half of his or her normal workday because of a specific illness or injury. The number of work-loss days is determined only for currently employed persons.
>
> A *school-loss day* is a day on which a child did not attend school for at least half of his or her normal schoolday because of a specific illness or injury. School-loss days are determined only for children 6-16 years of age.

Former smoker—Any person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes during his or her entire life but who reports smoking no cigarettes at the present time is a former smoker.

Incidence—Incidence is the number of cases of disease having their onset during a prescribed period of time and is often expressed as a rate (e.g., the incidence of measles per 1,000 children 5-15 years of age during a year). Incidence is a measure of morbidity or other events that occur within a specified period of time.

Limitation of activity—Each person identified by the National Health Interview Survey as having a chronic condition is classified according to the extent to which his or her activities are limited because of the condition as follows:

- Persons unable to carry on *major activity.*
- Persons limited in the amount or kind of major activity performed.
- Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited.
- Persons not limited in activity.

Major activity (or usual activity)—This is the principal activity of a person or of his or her age-sex group. For 1-5 years of age, it refers to ordinary play with other children; for 6-16 years of age, it refers to school attendance; for 17 years of age and over, it usually refers to a job, housework, or school attendance.

Notifiable disease—A notifiable disease is one that health providers are required, usually by law, to report to Federal, State, or local public health officials when diagnosed. Notifiable diseases are those of public interest by reason of their contagiousness, severity, or frequency.

Particulate matter—Particulate matter is defined as particles of solid or liquid matter in the air, including both nontoxic materials (soot, dust, and dirt) and toxic materials (lead, asbestos, suspended sulfates and nitrates, etc.).

Pollutant—A pollutant is any substance that renders the atmosphere or water foul or noxious to health.

Prevalence—Prevalence is the number of cases of a disease, infected persons, or persons with some other attribute present during a particular interval of time. It is often expressed as a rate (e.g., the prevalence of diabetes per 1,000 persons during a year).

Utilization and Resources

Ambulatory Care

Dental visit—The National Health Interview Survey counts visits to a dentist's office for treatment or advice, including services by a technician or hygienist acting under the dentist's supervision, as dental visits. Services provided to hospital inpatients are not included.

Office—In the National Health Interview Survey, an office refers to the office of any physician in private practice, including physicians connected with prepaid group practices. In the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, an office is any location for a physician's ambulatory practice other than hospitals, nursing homes, other extended care facilities, patients' homes, and industrial clinics. However, private offices in hospitals are included.

Physician visit—The National Health Interview Survey counts as a physician visit a visit in person or by telephone to a doctor of medicine or doctor of osteopathy for the purpose of examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The service may be provided directly by the physician or by a nurse or other person acting under the physician's supervision. Contacts involving services provided on a mass basis are not included nor are contacts for hospital inpatients.

Physician visits are generally classified by the type of place of visit. In the National Health Interview Survey, this includes the *office, hospital outpatient clinic or emergency room, telephone* (advice given by a physician in a telephone call), *company or industrial clinic* (units at a place of business that provide treatment through a physician or trained nurse), *home* (any place in which a person was staying at the time a physician was called there), as well as other places.

In the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, an *office visit* is any direct personal exchange between an ambulatory patient and a physician or members of his or her staff for the purposes of seeking care and rendering health services.

Inpatient Care

Average daily census or average daily patients—This refers to the average number of inpatients receiving care each day during a reporting period, excluding newborns.

Average length of stay—In the National Hospital Discharge Survey, the average length of stay is the total number of patient days accumulated at the time of discharge, counting the date of admission but not the date of discharge by patients discharged during a reporting period, divided by the number of patients discharged.

As measured in the National Nursing Home Survey, *length of stay for residents* is the time from their admission until the reporting time, while the *length of stay for discharges* is the time between the date of admission and the date of discharge.

Bed—Any bed that is set up and staffed for use for inpatients is counted as a bed in a facility. In the National Master Facility Inventory, the count is of beds at the end of the reporting period; for the American Hospital Association, it is of the average number of beds during the entire period. The World Health Organization defines a hospital bed as one regularly maintained and staffed for the accommodation and full-time care of a succession of inpatients and situated in a part of the hospital where continuous medical care for inpatients is provided.

Day—According to the American Hospital Association and National Master Facility Inventory, days or *inpatient days* are the number of adult and pediatric days of care rendered during a reporting period. Days of care for newborns are excluded.

In the National Health Interview Survey, *hospital days during the year* refer to the total number of hospital days occurring in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. A *hospital day* is a night spent in the hospital for persons admitted as inpatients to a hospital.

In the National Hospital Discharge Survey, *days of care* refer to the total number of patient days accumulated by patients at the time of discharge from non-Federal short-stay hospitals during a reporting period. All days from and including the date of admission but not including the date of discharge are counted. A *patient* is a person who is formally admitted to the inpatient service of the hospital for observation, care, diagnosis, or treatment.

Discharge—The National Health Interview Survey defines a *hospital discharge* as the completion of any continuous period of stay of 1 night or more in a hospital as an inpatient, excepting the period of stay of a well newborn infant.

According to the National Hospital Discharge Survey, American Hospital Association, and National Master Facility Inventory, this is the formal release of an inpatient by a hospital, i.e., the termination of a period of hospitalization (including stays of 0 nights) by death or by disposition to a place of residence, nursing home, or another hospital. In this report, newborn infants are excluded.

In the National Nursing Home Survey, this is the formal release of a resident by a nursing home.

First-listed diagnosis—In the National Hospital Discharge Survey, this is the diagnosis listed first on the face sheet of the medical record.

Hospital—According to the American Hospital Association (AHA) and National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI), hospitals are institutions licensed as hospitals whose primary function is to provide diagnostic and therapeutic patient services for medical conditions and that have at least six beds, an organized physician staff, and continuous nursing services under the supervision of registered nurses. AHA data differ slightly from those of NMFI, because data from NMFI reflect osteopathic hospitals as well as hospitals not registered with AHA. Non-AHA hospitals comprise 5–10 percent of all hospitals in the country. The World Health Organization considers an establishment a hospital if it is permanently staffed by at least one physician, can offer inpatient accommodation, and can provide active medical and nursing care.

Hospitals may be classified by type of service, ownership, and length of stay.

General hospitals provide both diagnostic and treatment services for patients with a variety of medical conditions, both surgical and nonsurgical. According to the World Health Organization, these hospitals provide medical and nursing care for more than one category of medical discipline (e.g., general medicine, specialized medicine, general surgery, specialized surgery, and obstetrics); excluded are hospitals, usually ones in rural areas, that provide a more limited range of care. *Psychiatric hospitals* are ones whose major type of service is psychiatric care. See "Psychiatric Care" section.

Specialty hospitals, such as psychiatric, tuberculosis, chronic disease, rehabilitation, maternity, and alcoholic or narcotic, provide a particular type of service to the majority of their patients.

Federal hospitals are operated by the Federal Government.

Non-Federal government hospitals are operated by State or local governments.

Voluntary nonprofit hospitals are operated by a church or other nonprofit organization.

Proprietary hospitals are operated for profit by individuals, partnerships, or corporations.

Community hospitals include all non-Federal short-stay hospitals classified by the American Hospital Association according to one of the following services: general medical and surgical; obstetrics and gynecology; eye, ear, nose, and throat; rehabilitation; orthopedic; other specialty; children's general, children's eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's rehabilitation; children's orthopedic; and children's other specialty.

Short-stay hospitals in the National Hospital Discharge Survey are those in which the average length of stay is less than 30 days. The American Hospital Association and National Master Facility Inventory define *short-term hospitals* as hospitals in which more than half the patients are admitted to units with an average length of stay of less than 30 days and *long-term hos-*

pitals as ones in which more than half the patients are admitted to units with an average length of stay of 30 days or more. The National Health Interview Survey defines *short-stay hospitals* as any hospital or hospital department in which the type of service provided is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; or osteopathic.

Registered hospitals are hospitals registered with the American Hospital Association. About 98 percent of hospitals are registered.

International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)—The ICD-9-CM is based on and is completely compatible with the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision.* While the *Ninth Revision* is used to code mortality data ("Mortality" section), ICD-9-CM is used to code morbidity data.

Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions are shown in table VI; surgical groupings and code number inclusions are shown in table VII; and diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedure groupings and code number inclusions are shown in table VIII.

Nursing care—Nursing care is the provision of any of the following services: Application of dressings or bandages; bowel and bladder retraining; catheterization; enema; full bed bath; hypodermic, intramuscular, or intravenous injection; irrigation; nasal feeding; oxygen therapy; and temperature-pulse-respiration or blood pressure measurement.

Nursing home—No uniform definition is possible because the minimum standards and regulations for nursing homes vary among the States. However, the National Master Facility Inventory includes in its count only facilities licensed by the States in which they are located. The homes are then classified according to the level of care they provide.

Nursing care homes must employ one or more full-time registered or licensed practical nurses and must provide nursing care to at least half the residents.

Personal care homes with nursing have some but fewer than half the residents receiving nursing care. In addition, such homes must employ one or more registered or licensed practical nurses or must provide administration of medications and treatments in accordance with physicians' orders, supervision of self-administered medications, or three or more personal services.

Table VI. Codes for diagnostic categories from the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification*

Diagnostic category	*Code numbers*
Females with delivery	V27
Diseases of heart	391, 398, 402–404, 410–429
Malignant neoplasms	140–208, 230–234
Fracture, all sites	800–829
Cerebrovascular diseases	430–438
Pneumonia, all forms	480–486
Inguinal hernia	550
Acute respiratory infection	460–466
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	474
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders	381–382
Congenital anomalies	740–759
Alcohol dependence syndrome	303
Lacerations and open wounds	870–904
Psychoses	290–299
Diabetes	250
Hyperplasia of prostate	600
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	630–639
Benign neoplasms	210–229, 235–239
Disorders of menstruation	626
Inflammatory disease of female pelvic organs	614–616
Persons admitted for sterilization	V25.2

Table VII. Codes for surgical categories from the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification*

Surgical category	*Code numbers*
Procedures to assist delivery	72–73
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	69.09
Cesarean section	74.0–74.2, 74.4, 74.99
Hysterectomy	68.3–68.7
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	66.2–66.3
Extraction of lens	13.1–13.6
Repair of inguinal hernia	53.0–53.1
Prostatectomy	60.2–60.6
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	76.70, 76.78–76.79, 79.0–79.6
Cardiac catheterization	37.21–37.23
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa	82–83.1, 83.3–83.9
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	28.2–28.3
Myringotomy	20.0
Appendectomy, excluding incidental	47.0
Circumcision	64.0
Rhinoplasty and repair of nose	28.1
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee	80.6
Debridement of wound, infection, or burn	86.22
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)	36.1
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	13.7
Pacemaker insertion, replacement, removal, and repair	37.7–37.8
Repair of current obstetrical laceration	75.5–75.6
Adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy	28.6
Resection and recession of ocular muscle	15.1–15.6
Oophorectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy	65.3–65.6
Cholecystectomy	51.2
Biopsies on the integumentary system (breast, skin, and subcutaneous tissue)	85.11–85.12, 86.11
Arthroplasty and replacement of hip	81.5–81.6

Personal care homes without nursing have no residents receiving nursing care. These homes provide administration of medications and treatments in accordance with physicians' orders, supervision of self-administered medications, or three or more personal services.

Domiciliary care homes primarily provide domiciliary care but also provide one or two personal services.

In the 1977 National Nursing Home Survey, all four categories of homes were included. In the 1973-74 survey, only nursing homes providing some level of nursing care were classified as nursing homes.

Skilled nursing facilities provide the most intensive nursing care available outside of a hospital. Facilities certified by Medicare provide posthospital care to eligible Medicare enrollees. Facilities certified by Medicaid as skilled nursing facilities provide skilled nursing services on a daily basis to individuals eligible for Medicaid benefits.

Intermediate care facilities are certified by the Medicaid program to provide health-related services on a regular basis to Medicaid

Table VIII. Codes for diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedure categories from the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification*

Procedure category	*Code numbers*
Cystoscopy	57.31–57.32
Radioisotope scan	92.0–92.1
Endoscopy of large intestine	45.21–45.24
Diagnostic ultrasound	88.7
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	87.03, 87.41, 87.71, 88.01, 88.38
Arteriography using contrast material	88.4
Endoscopy of small intestine	45.11–45.13
Contrast myelogram	87.21
Angiocardiography using contrast material	88.5
Spinal tap	03.31
Application of cast or splint	93.51, 93.53–93.54
Arthroscopy of knee	80.26
Laparoscopy (excluding that for ligation and division of fallopian tubes)	54.21
Electroencephalogram	89.14
Biliary tract X-ray	87.5

eligibles who do not require hospital or skilled nursing facility care but do require institutional care above the level of room and board.

Occupancy rate—The National Master Facility Inventory and American Hospital Association define *hospital occupancy rate* as the average daily census divided by the number of hospital beds during a reporting period. The *occupancy rate for other facilities* is calculated as the number of residents reported at the time of the interview divided by the number of beds reported.

Outpatient visit—According to the American Hospital Association, these are visits by patients not lodged in the hospital for medical, dental, or other services. See "Ambulatory Care" section.

Primary diagnosis—In the National Nursing Home Survey, this is the primary condition at the last examination as extracted from the resident's medical record.

Resident—In the National Nursing Home Survey, a resident is a person who has been formally admitted to but not discharged from an establishment.

Psychiatric Care

The definitions for psychiatric care are those used by the National Institute of Mental Health.

Addition—An individual is classified as an addition to a psychiatric facility by being a new admission, a readmission, or a return from leave to either an inpatient or an outpatient psychiatric facility.

Mental disorder—A mental disorder is any of several disorders listed in the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM) or *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third edition* (DSM-III). Table IX shows diagnostic categories and code numbers for ICD-9-CM/DSM-III and corresponding codes for the *International Classification of Diseases, Adopted for use in the United States, 8th revision* (ICDA-8) and *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Second edition* (DSM-II).

Mental health facility—A mental health facility is an administratively distinct public or private agency or institution whose primary concern is the provision of direct mental health services to the mentally ill or emotionally disturbed. Facilities include public and private psychiatric hospitals, psychiatric units of general hospitals, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, federally funded community mental health centers, freestanding outpatient psychiatric clinics, multiservice mental health facilities, and halfway houses.

> *Psychiatric hospitals* are hospitals primarily concerned with providing inpatient care and treatment for the mentally ill. *Psychiatric inpatient units of Veterans Administration general hospitals* and *Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals* are often combined into the category *Veterans Administration psychiatric hospitals* because of their similarity in size, operation, and length of stay. Other psychiatric hospitals include State and county mental hospitals and private mental hospitals.
>
> *General hospitals providing psychiatric services* are hospitals that knowingly and routinely admit patients to a separate psychiatric unit for the purpose of diagnosing and treating psychiatric illness.
>
> *Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children* are residential institutions primarily serving emotionally disturbed children and providing treatment services, usually under the supervision of a psychiatrist.
>
> *Federally funded community mental health centers* (prior to 1981) are legal entities through which comprehensive mental health services are provided to a delineated catchment area. This mental health delivery system may be implemented by a single facility (with or without subunits) or by a group of affiliated facilities that make available at least the following essential mental health services: inpatient, day treatment, outpatient, emergency care, and community consultation and education.
>
> *Freestanding outpatient psychiatric clinics* (prior to 1981) are administratively distinct facilities, the primary purpose of which is to provide nonresidential mental health service and where a psychiatrist assumes medical responsibility for all patients and/or directs the mental health program.

Service mode—Service mode and *treatment modality* refer generally to the kinds of mental health service available: inpatient care, outpatient care, day treatment, etc.

> *Inpatient* care is the provision of mental health treatment to people requiring 24-hour supervision.
>
> *Outpatient* care is the provision of mental health treatment on an outpatient basis and does not involve any overnight stay in an inpatient facility.
>
> *Day treatment* is the provision of a planned therapeutic program during most or all of the day for people needing broader

Table IX. Mental illness codes, according to applicable revision of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* and *International Classification of Diseases*

Diagnostic category	*DSM–II/ICDA–8*	*DSM–III/ICD–9–CM*
Alcohol related	291, 303, 309.13	291, 303, 305.0
Drug related	294.3, 304, 309.14	292, 304, 305.1–305.9, 327, 328
Organic disorders (other than alcoholism and drug)	290, 292, 293, 294 (except 294.3), 309.0, 309.2–309.9	290, 293, 294, 310
Affective disorders	296, 298.0, 300.4	296, 298.0, 300.4, 301.11, 301.13
Schizophrenia	295	295, 299

programs than are possible through outpatient visits but who do not require full-time hospitalization.

Personnel

Full-time equivalent employee (FTE)—The American Hospital Association and National Master Facility Inventory use an estimate of full-time equivalent employees that counts two part-time employees as one full-time employee, a *full-time employee* being someone working 35 hours or more a week. The National Nursing Home Survey uses an estimate of full-time employees that counts 35 hours of part-time employees' work per week as equivalent to one full-time employee.

Physician—Physicians are licensed doctors of medicine or osteopathy classified by the American Medical Association and others through self-reporting, as follows:

> *Active physicians* or *professionally active physicians* are ones currently practicing, regardless of the number of hours worked per week.
>
> *Federal physicians* are employed by the Federal Government; *non-Federal or civilian physicians* are not.
>
> *Office-based physicians* are physicians who spend the plurality of their time working in practices based in private offices; *hospital-based physicians* spend the plurality of their time as salaried physicians in hospitals.

Physician specialty—A physician specialty is any specific branch of medicine in which a physician may concentrate. The specialty classification used by the Bureau of Health Professions and National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) follow these American Medical Association categories:

> *Primary care specialties* include general practice (or family practice), internal medicine, and pediatrics.
>
> *Medical specialties* include, along with internal medicine and pediatrics, the areas of allergy, cardiovascular disease, dermatology, gastroenterology, pediatric allergy and cardiology, and pulmonary diseases.
>
> *Surgical specialties* include general surgery, neurological surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otolaryngology, plastic surgery, colon and rectal surgery, thoracic surgery, and urology.
>
> *Other specialties* covered by NAMCS are geriatrics, neurology, preventive medicine, psychiatry, and public health. Other specialties covered by the Bureau of Health Professions are aerospace medicine, anesthesiology, child psychiatry, neurology, occupational medicine, pathology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, psychiatry, public health, and radiology.

Place of employment—The classification of people employed in the health service industry by place of employment is a U.S. Bureau of the Census adaptation of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1967,* which classified people according to health service industry codes 801-809.

Professional personnel—Professional personnel include chiropractors, dentists, dental hygienists, licensed practical nurses, pharmacists, physical therapists, physicians, podiatrists, and registered nurses as well as other occupations not covered in this report.

In the United States, counts of these professionals include only those licensed in the State where they practice, with licensure usually requiring the completion of an appropriate degree or certificate program for that profession. In international counts prepared by the World Health Organization, only those professionals active in their profession are counted.

Professionals may be classified according to specialty, place of practice, or other criteria. See "Physician."

Health Expenditures

Consumer Price Index (CPI)—The CPI is prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is a measure of the changes in average prices of the goods and services purchased by urban wage earners and by clerical workers and their families. The medical care component of the CPI shows trends in medical care prices based on specific indicators of hospital, medical, dental, and drug prices.

A revision of the CPI has been in use since January 1978, and changes are noted where applicable in this report.

Gross national product (GNP)—This is the most comprehensive measure of a nation's total output of goods and services. In the United States, the GNP represents the dollar value in current prices of all goods and services produced for sale plus the estimated value of certain imputed outputs (i.e., goods and services that are neither bought nor sold). The GNP is the sum of: (1) consumption expenditures by both individuals and nonprofit organizations plus certain imputed values; (2) business investment in equipment, inventories, and new construction; (3) Federal, State, and local government purchases of goods and services; and (4) the sale of goods and services abroad minus purchases from abroad.

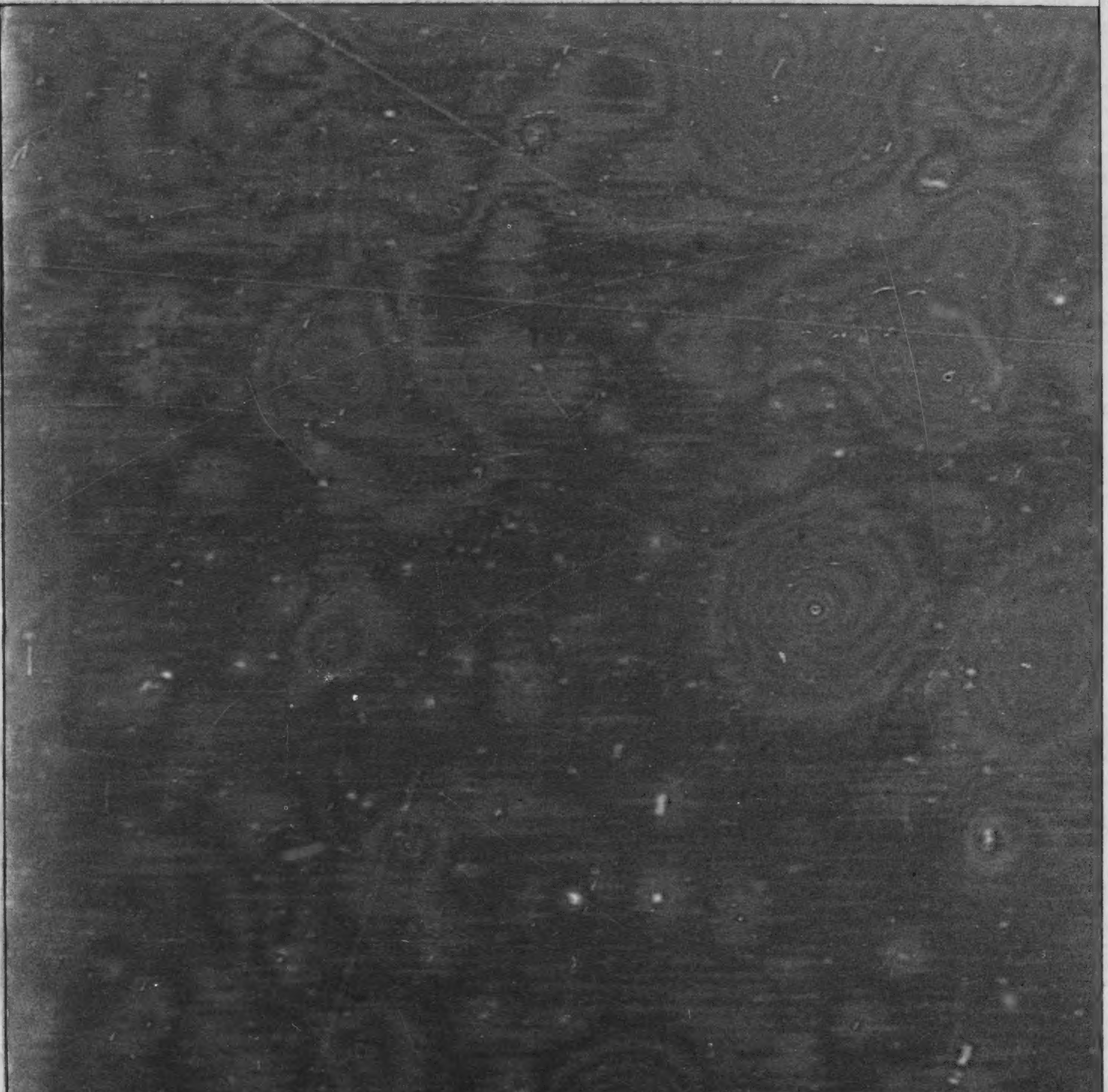
Medicaid—This program is federally aided but State operated and administered. It provides medical benefits for certain low-income persons in need of medical care. The program, authorized in 1965 by Title XIX of the Social Security Act, categorically covers participants in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program as well as some participants in the Supplemental Security Income program and other people deemed medically needy in a participating State. States also determine the benefits covered, rates of payment for providers, and methods of administering the program.

Medicare—This is a nationwide health insurance program providing health insurance protection to people 65 years of age and over, people eligible for social security disability payments for more than 2 years, and people with end-stage renal disease, regardless of income. The program was enacted July 30, 1965, as Title XVIII, *Health Insurance for the Aged,* of the Social Security Act, and became effective on July 1, 1966. It consists of two separate but coordinated programs: hospital insurance (Part A) and supplementary medical insurance (Part B).

National health expenditures—This measure estimates the amount spent for all health services and supplies and health-related research and construction activities consumed in the United States during a specified time period. Detailed estimates are available by source of expenditure (e.g., direct payment, private health insurance, and government programs) and by type of expenditure (e.g., hospitals, physicians, and drugs). Data are compiled from a variety of sources that collect data from the providers of care.

> *Health services and supplies expenditures* are outlays for goods and services relating directly to patient care plus expenses for administering health insurance programs and for government public health activities. This category is equivalent to total national health expenditures minus expenditures for research and construction.
>
> *Private expenditures* are outlays for services provided or paid for by nongovernmental sources—consumers, insurance companies, private industry, and philanthropic organizations.
>
> *Public expenditures* are outlays for services provided or paid for by Federal, State, and local government agencies or expenditures required by governmental action (such as workmen's compensation insurance payments).

Personal health care expenditures—These are outlays for goods and services relating directly to patient care. The expenditures in this category are total national health expenditures minus expenditures for research and construction, expenses for administering health insurance programs, and government public health activities.



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